



Directions to the Binder, how to place
the Contents

THE

I. The Author's account of the origin of the Militia

Complete MILITIA-MAN!

II. The Militia's duty, as the arm of the law
III. The Militia's organization, and the duties of the several ranks

OR A

III. The Militia's organization, and the duties of the several ranks

Compendium of MILITARY KNOWLEDGE!

IV. The Militia's organization, and the duties of the several ranks
V. The Militia's organization, and the duties of the several ranks



**Directions to the Binder, how to place
the Cutts.**

- I. The *Firelock* comes in at the end of the **PREFACE.**
- II. The *inside of the Lock*, at the end of the **EXPLANATION of Military Terms**, facing p. xlii.
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- IV. The Plate of the *Encampment of a Regiment*, comes in at p. 67.

T H E
Complete MILITIA-MAN,
O R A

Compendium of MILITARY Knowledge.

C O N T A I N I N G

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| I. The Manual and Platoon Exercises.
II. Of mounting and relieving Guards.
III. The duty of a Militia-man upon a March, in Camp, on a Review, and on the Day of Battle.
IV. Particular Directions in case of Invasions. | V. Military Laws, relating to Serjeants, Corporals, and private Men, when upon actual Service.
VI. Of Military Honours; and of Attestations, Advertisements, Furloughs, Discharges, &c. &c. |
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Illustrated with COPPER-PLATES.

To which is added,

A short Account of the several Potentates now reigning in Europe; and an alphabetical List of the Towns, Rivers, and Places of Note, situated in or near the present Seat of War.

By an OFFICER of the BRITISH FORCES.

L O N D O N :

Printed for R. GRIFFITHS, opposite Somerset-House,
in the Strand. M,DCC,LX.

Complete History of the

PREFACE

THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
has the honor to announce that the
first volume of the *History of the
State of New York* has been
published. This volume contains
the history of the state from the
first settlement to the present
time. It is a work of great
value and interest to all
who are concerned with the
history of the state. The
author has been very successful
in his task, and the work
is a most valuable addition
to the literature of the state.
The second volume of the
series is now in the press,
and will be published in
the near future. It will
contain the history of the
state from the first settlement
to the present time. It is
a work of great value and
interest to all who are
concerned with the history
of the state. The author
has been very successful in
his task, and the work is
a most valuable addition to
the literature of the state.

THE P R E F A C E.

THE truly commendable spirit with which the Nobility and Gentry of this kingdom have engaged in the present establish'd Militia, is the strongest proof in the world, that we are much superior to former ages, and to all other nations, in genuine patriotism, and, consequently, in national strength. So long as this spirit continues to be wisely and prudently exerted, I will venture to affirm, that we have nothing to fear from our enemies, were they even much more powerful than they are. At present indeed, they are sunk so low, that in all probability, the very thought of molesting us in our own country is entirely vanished; but let us, in our prosperity, remember, that the almighty hand, which holds the scale of nations, may, one day, think fit to touch the beam, and raise them to their former height. Let us remember, that the French are naturally a powerful people, and let us not forget, at the same time, that they always were, and always will be, our natural enemies. They look on us with an eye of envy, and they will certainly attempt to de-

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stroy

stroy our happiness whenever it is in their power.

Foreigners say of us, that, in our dispositions we are as fluctuating, and variable, as the element by which we are surrounded. If this be really the case, our constitutional Militia may fall as rapidly as it arose. Experience has shown us, that we are but too apt to be enervated by peace, whilst our vigilant neighbours were constantly attentive to an approaching war. I hope this will prove a wholesome lesson to us, and that our present experience will have a proper effect upon our future conduct.

If we cast our eyes around, and view the calamities with which many other countries are, at this time, visited, how can we possibly suppress our gratitude to God, that we are so partially exempted from the miseries of a revengeful war! Our natural situation is certainly most happy; yet, islands have frequently been invaded. We are not so secure but we may be disturbed, unless we are wise enough to avail ourselves of our natural strength, and take proper measures for our security.

Our amazing fleet is certainly a noble defence; but the operations of fleets are so dependent upon winds and weather, that we can never think ourselves entirely safe with-

out

out an internal force, sufficient to repulse an army of invaders. The present Militia was intended, in part, for this purpose: I say *in part*; for I am by no means of opinion, that it is, of itself, sufficient for our defence. The Militia is never to be sent out of the kingdom, and the men are inrolled for no longer than three years: for these reasons, they can see very little service, and must be deficient in the knowledge of that part of their duty, which a veteran soldier acquires by experience. There is a certain coolness, or insensibility of danger, which is of greater service in time of action, than all our natural courage, and exercise of the firelock: but this coolness, and presence of mind, is almost impossible to be attained, but by frequent experience of danger. A man who has been present at two or three engagements, goes to the field of battle with as little fear, as he would to the field of exercise. He knows, by experience, that a man may be often shot at without being hurt. All dangers grow familiar by repetition, and growing familiar, insensibly lose their terrifying appearance.

Hence we must inevitably infer, that our Militia, notwithstanding all their British spirit, would engage with an army of veteran troops upon very unequal terms; and hence we must also conclude, that neither the king, nor the ministry, ever intended that the Mi-

litia should, in any degree, supercede the regular army : on the contrary, the true design of our present Militia, is to second, aid, and assist the operations of the regular troops, in case of an invasion, or rebellion, and, in that respect, it would undoubtedly be of great service.

This is the light in which the Militia appears to me, and therefore, tho' I bear the King's commission in the regular troops, I am so far from being an enemy to the institution, that I shall be glad to give it all the assistance in my power. But I must confess, if it were possible to conceive, that our established Militia would ever tend to the prejudice or reduction of the regular troops, I would instantly stand foremost among those that should oppose it ; not from any selfish apprehensions of disadvantage to my own fortune, but from a far nobler motive, the safety and well being of my country. Those who are the least acquainted with the present general policy of nations, must clearly see, that no kingdom in Europe can be secure, but in the strength and discipline of its standing army. A populous kingdom may raise, on any emergency, a large number of men in a very little time ; but a large number of men, taken from the plough, or loom, do not constitute an army. I make no doubt, but the Officers of the Militia are, by this time, convinced, that it requires more labour
than

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than some of them imagin'd, to teach the men their common exercise; and yet, those, who have penetrated farther into their new profession, must know, that the exercise of the firelock comprehends but a small part of the business of a soldier.

I shall now proceed to give some account of my plan, and the motives which influenced me in the manner of executing it. And first, as to the title. It probably may be asked, why I chose to address a work to the private men, a considerable part of which was evidently intended for the use of the officers? To this I answer, tho' some part of the book may possibly be of use to the officers, yet the bulk of it can be only of use to the private Militia men: besides, if it should once find its way into the hands of the men, there can be no doubt, but many of the officers must get a sight of it, and, if they should find it contains any thing deserving their attention, they will use it, notwithstanding the title. No sensible man will be prejudiced against a book on account of its title, provided the contents of it are found to answer his purpose. I considered that the days appointed by the Militia act are far from being sufficient to teach the men their exercise to such a degree of perfection as to render them of any use against an enemy. We whose lives are chiefly spent in drilling young, and even old soldiers, find that nothing less than an unin-

interrupted repetition of the same things will do; and I believe, the soldiers, and the Militia of England, are made nearly of the same materials, and are endow'd with the same degree of capacity and memory. This little book, therefore, is intended principally for the private use of those men who are actually in the Militia, or those who are liable to serve. For this reason, I have frequently been more explicit than I otherwise should have been, and I am pretty certain, that by the help of this book it will be very easy for any man, by his own fire-side, to make himself tolerably well acquainted with the common duties of a soldier before he is inrolled; and I am also of opinion, that those who have already learnt their exercise will not be displeased with such a remembrancer.

I have given the Manual Exercise exactly as it is now practised in the army, in preference to any other, for many very obvious reasons. The Militia of some particular counties, I know, have adopted a very different one; for which they are most inexcusably culpable. The serjeants of the Militia, who are, by act of parliament, appointed from the army, are certainly best acquainted with the exercise to which they have been accustomed. It is unquestionably the duty of every officer, both of the army, and the Militia, to do all in their power to preserve peace and unanimity between their respective corps:

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corps: now, nothing is more likely to be productive of ill blood, than any remarkable difference in so principal a branch of their profession, especially as the introducing a new exercise casts an oblique reflexion on the old.

It was certainly a very ill judged project, as it must inevitably tend to increase the notion of the Militia being establish'd in opposition to the army, which I am convinc'd, as I said before, was no part of the intention of the Legislature. Besides, tho' the author of the New Exercise for the Norfolk Militia is, confessedly, a man of genius and abilities, yet his production is liable to many unanswerable objections; so that, upon the whole, the exercise of the army is infinitely preferable to his.

Ne sutor ultra Crepidam.

In my chapter of *the firings*, I have differed entirely from the practice of the army, because I was willing to recommend nothing to the Militia, but what was essential and practicable upon real service. Our exercise it is well known, is fix'd by authority, and therefore we are bound to perform it without omission, or variation; but this is not the case with you, Gentlemen: therefore, in all probability, you will not chuse to burthen yourselves with unnecessary things. The method

thod I have propos'd, I believe to be the most effectual, and the easiest learn'd and remember'd, which, I should imagine, are the chief points to be attended to in all military exercise whatsoever, especially by a body of occasional troops, who have no time allotted them for superfluities.

I have omitted the *square*, in the exercise of the battalion, because I am convinced of its inutility, and weakness, especially in the manner we are accusom'd to proceed in it. Our jumbling with the grenadiers in and out of the angles, is highly ridiculous and dangerous; for, instead of being any security to the angles, they are thus render'd continually liable to be attack'd in a fluctuating and confused position. This proceeds from a mistaken notion, that the angles of the square are naturally weak: indeed, so they are if the soldiers are taught to fire only strait forward; but if, on the contrary, they are at all practised in the oblique firing, the angles of the square become much stronger than the faces, as a body of horse or foot that would attack the angles, must, by an oblique volly, receive the fire of two whole faces at once. The only difference in the oblique firing, from that commonly practised, is that the rear rank present their pieces to the right of the center rank-man who is cover'd by their right hand man, in firing obliquely to the right, and to the left of the center rank-

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man who is cover'd by their left hand man, in firing obliquely to the left. The front and center rank present to the right or left without any difficulty.

If the square should be attack'd by cavalry, the best method of employing the grenadiers, is first to detach them to a good distance in the front, or upon the flanks, as there may be occasion, and, in case they should be repulsed, I would then receive them into the square, and form them into two ranks in the center. As they will probably have retreated precipitately, there will be time sufficient for them to load before the square is attack'd. As the grenadiers are form'd in the center, they will be ready to face towards whichsoever *face* appears to be in most danger. As soon as the enemy is advanced to the distance of 40 paces from the square, that *face* which is towards them must be order'd to kneel, I mean all three ranks, with their butts upon the ground. The instant the *face* is order'd to kneel, the grenadiers advance close up, and fire over their heads. As soon as the grenadiers have fired, the center and rear rank rise up, and continue with recover'd arms.

I own, upon the whole, I have no great opinion of the square, except in cases where nothing else can be done; when, however, your situation happens to be such, I am pretty

ty certain it is, in this manner, render'd more formidable than by another. To the best of my remembrance, this is intirely new, and therefore probably will meet with manifold disapprobation; but I shall submit my opinion to no authority that does not deign to confute my arguments by arguments more conclusive and satisfactory.

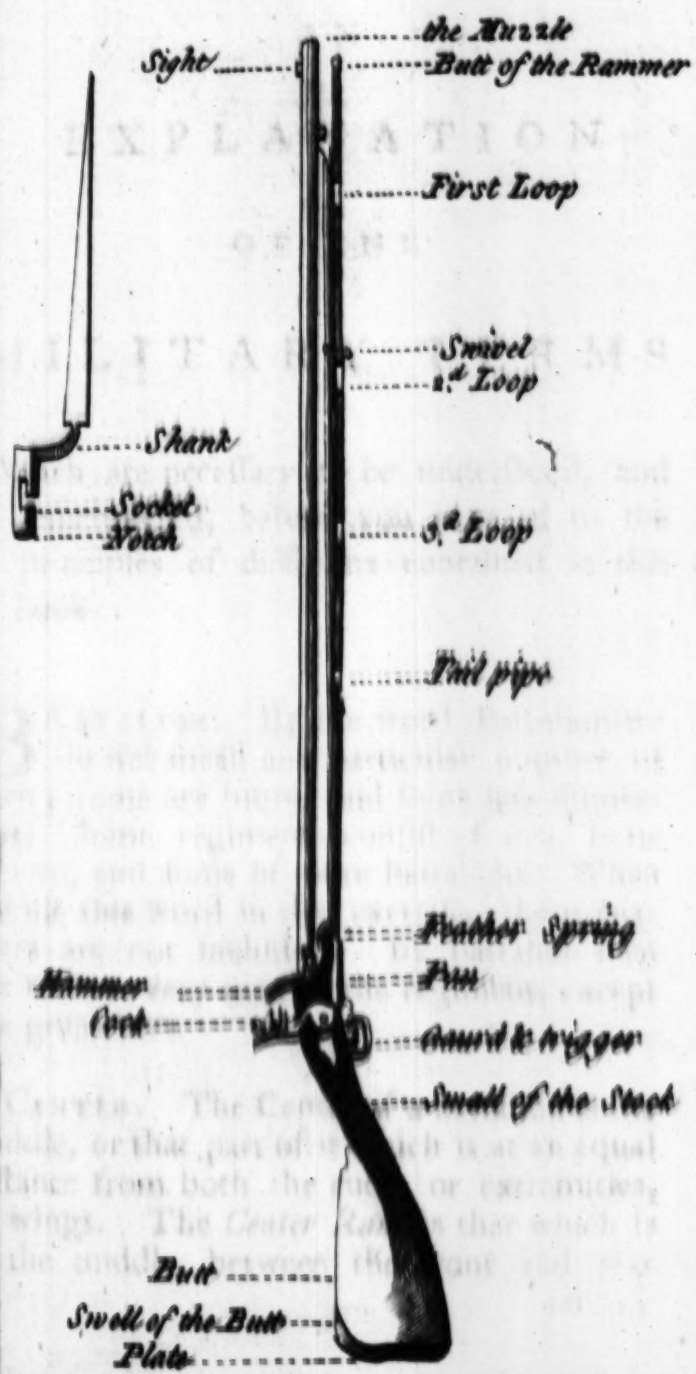
I cannot conclude my Preface without exhorting my countrymen to attend carefully to the advice and instructions I have given them in my chapter of the duty of a Militiaman in the day of battle. Without a steady adherence to the rules there laid down, all their natural courage and application will avail them nothing.

The rules which are laid down for the conduct of a *Battalion of Militia in case of an invasion*, are intended chiefly for the commanding officer; but, at the same time, I believe, they may be of some use to every individual in the regiment, as they will give them a general idea of what they are about; and I have always observed, that the orders of a commanding officer are executed with more spirit and punctuality, when the men have conceived a general notion of his designs; for they are but too apt to imagine every thing superfluous, for which they are not able to assign a reason. This chapter would have been extended to a much greater length,

length, but for the late publication of a book entitled the *Partisan*, which contains every thing I could have said upon the subject; and to which I refer the reader: it is an excellent book.

The great utility of the two chapters of Laws is self-evident, as by the help of these every Militia-man may, in the course of a few pages, collect a competent knowledge of the two acts of parliament by which he is bound, both upon actual service and at other times. By reading these chapters once or twice over, he will remember the privileges to which he is intitled, and the different crimes for which he is liable to be punish'd; and as the articles are ranged alphabetically, he may turn to any one of them in particular, in case of doubt or dispute.

The Dictionary of *towns, rivers, &c. in or near the present seat of war*, I have added for the use of such of my countrymen, as read the news papers. There are other dictionaries of this kind, but they are too extensive and voluminous, and contain a number of places that are never mention'd, except in books of geography. And now, my fellow soldiers, I bid you farewell, sincerely hoping that my little book may prove of real use and advantage to you.



of the
Head of the Hammer

First Step

Second
Step

Third
Step

Fourth
Step

Fifth
Step

Hammer

Ground & Water

Head of the Stick



AN
EXPLANATION
OF THE
MILITARY TERMS

Which are necessary to be understood, and remembered, before you proceed to the principles of discipline contained in this book.

BATTALION. By the word Battalion we do not mean any particular number of men; some are more, and some less numerous. Some regiments consist of one, some of two, and some of more battalions. When we use this word in the exercise, the grenadiers are not included. By battalion men are meant every man in the regiment, except the grenadiers.

CENTER. The Center of a battalion is the middle, or that part of it which is at an equal distance from both the ends, or extremities, or wings. The *Center Rank* is that which is the middle, between the front and rear ranks;

ranks, it is always made up of the lowest men. The *Center*, in wheeling, is that end, or wing of the platoon, or division, which stands fast when the rest wheel; for it is the center-point upon which the division turns.

CORPS. This word is pronounced *Core*, and means a body of troops, or regiment.

COVER. This word is very frequently used in the course of the exercise, and always regards those who are in the rear of the front rank. When you are ordered to *Cover*, it means that you are to stand exactly behind the man in your front, in such a manner, that if a ball was to miss him, it would pass you also.

DEEP. A regiment is said to be *three*, or *six*, deep, when there are *three*, or *six* men behind each other.

DRESS. To dress a regiment, is to form each rank on an exact line, so that no man shall be advanced before, or shall fall behind those that are upon his right, and left: so that when you are ordered to dress, you are to cast your eyes to the right, (but without looking at your feet) and to see that your shoulders are in a direct line with those of your right hand man.

FILE.

FILE. A File of men means as many as stand behind another, from the front to the rear. When the regiment is formed six deep, the three front ranks are called the *Front Half-Files*, and the three rear ranks, the *Rear Half-Files*. The *File Leaders* are the men in the front rank.

FIRELOCK. In the exercise the firelock is sometimes called *Piece*, and sometimes *Musket*: they all mean the same thing.

FLAM, is a double stroke of the drum; that is, one stroke with both sticks at once: it is used in the exercise, instead of the words of command.

FLANK of a battalion, means the ends or sides of it. The two files which are upon the right, and left of all, are said to be upon the *Flanks*. The grenadiers are said to cover the *Flanks*, when they are divided upon the right and left of the battalion.

FRONT. The *Front* of the battalion always faces the commanding officer. The word *Front* has lately been introduced into the English exercise, in imitation of the Prussians, instead of the word *Halt*: it is indeed much more expressive, and means that you are to face to the *Front*, whether it be from the right or left.

GROUND.

GROUND. To take *Ground* is frequently necessary for want of room, either in the front, the rear, or upon either flank; it means nothing more than to move forward, or to the right or left, or toward the rear, in order to gain more ground.

INTERVAL. The Intervals in the front of a regiment, are the spaces between the companies before the battalion is form'd, and after preparing for the charge, they are the openings between each platoon, which are left for the officers.

NON-COMMISSION. Serjeants and Corporals are called Non-Commission Officers, because tho' they are officers, they have not the king's commission.

PACE. The length of the military *pace*, used formerly to be reckon'd *three* feet; but now it means no more than *two* foot, or 24 inches: so that when you are order'd to advance or retreat such a number of *paces*, you are to make so many strides, of two foot each, as near as you can guess.

PARADE. The parade of an incampment is the space that is left between the *bells of arms*, and the *quarter guard*. The *Parade*, in quarters is the place where you are order'd to assemble morning and evening, in order to see that you are all present.

PLATOON.

PLATOON. A platoon does not mean any fixed number of men; it generally consists of half a subdivision, and comprehends those that are to fire together by the same word of command.

RANK. All those that stand upon the same line, one by the side of another, are in the same rank. During the manual exercise, the battalion forms *six* ranks, at all other times but *three*.

REAR. The *rear* of the regiment, vulgarly speaking, is the back part of it. The *rear rank*, is the *last* rank of the three. All those that are behind you are said to be in your *rear*. Upon a march the *rear guard*, is a small body of men, which march the last of all, at a little distance from the main body, in order to bring up stragglers, or to secure the rear from being attack'd by the enemy.

RIGHT-ABOUT. To go to the right about, is to turn half round.

SQUARE. A soldier under arms is order'd to stand *square to the front*, by which is meant, that he is to rest equally upon both feet, in such a manner, that neither his right nor left shoulder may project before the other, keeping his body exactly even.

SQUAD.

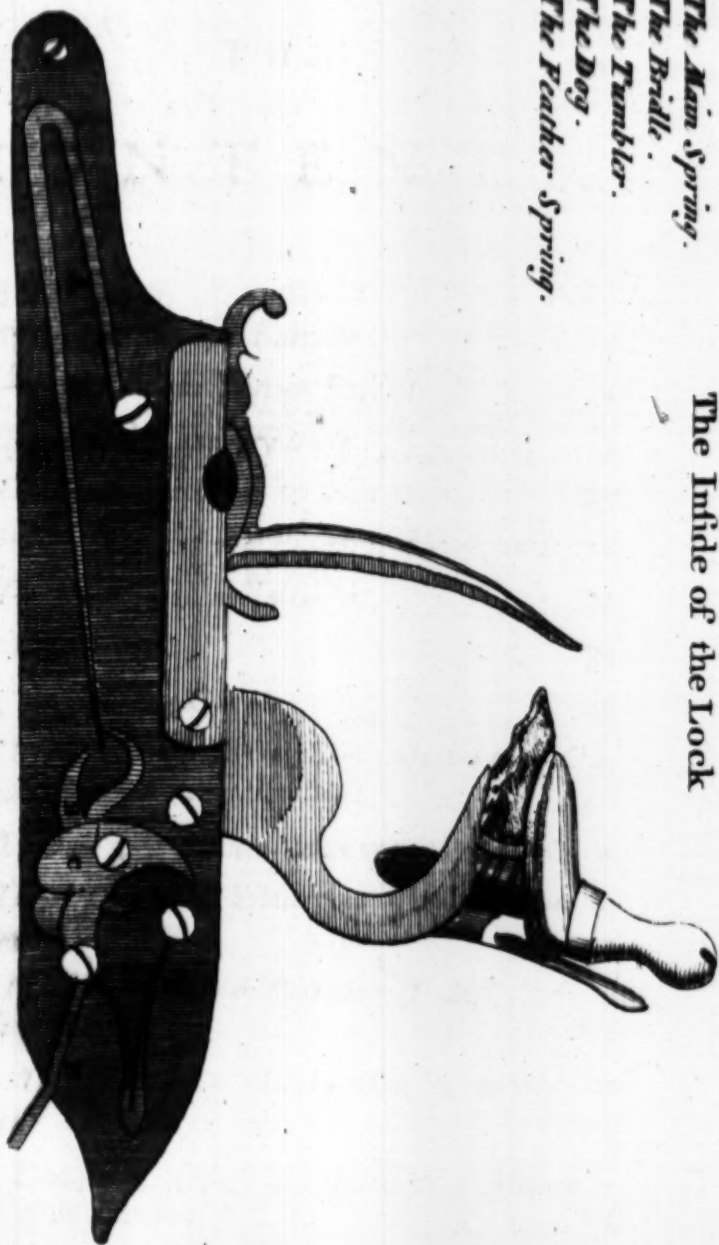
SQUAD. In teaching the exercise, a *squad* means any number of men that exercise together. All those that are about the same forwardness are put into the same squad.

SUBALTERN. Lieutenants and ensigns, are called subalterns.

WINGS. All bodies of troops are supposed to be divided into two wings: all those upon the right of the center belong to the right wing, and those on the left of the center to the left wing. The right wing of a regiment is that part of it which is upon the right of the colours, and that which is upon the left of the colours forms the left wing.

The Inside of the Lock

- A The Main Spring.
- B The Bridle.
- C The Tumbler.
- D The Dog.
- E The Feather Spring.



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H



A full-length portrait of a man in his prime, with a full head of hair, a high forehead, and a full beard. He is wearing a long, dark coat with a white sash, and a tricorn hat. He is standing on a small patch of ground, with a plain background.



A Militia man in his proper position with Shoulderd Arms.

THE
MILITIA-MAN'S
POCKET-COMPANION.

CHAPTER I.

The MANUAL EXERCISE.

THE first business of a Militia-man, after he is enrolled, is to learn the use of his Fire-lock; for he might as well carry a Pitch-fork on his shoulder as a Musket, if he does not know how to handle it. But before he proceeds to the Manual Exercise, it will be necessary to teach him how to stand properly with Shoulder'd Arms.

His body must be perfectly upright, his shoulders square to the front, his heels four inches asunder, his toes turned outwards. The Firelock is to rest against his left shoulder, the butt end in the left hand, with the little finger, and the next, under it; the middle finger upon the turn or swell, and the fore finger and thumb above it. The Piece must be carried upright, the butt pressed against the out-side of the hip-bone, the lock turn'd a little upwards, the guard being just below the left

left breast. The right hand hangs down by the right side, with the back of it turn'd to the front.

Throughout the whole exercise it is necessary that every man should be strictly silent. No one is to make the least motion, but such as are directed, and the heads of the whole Battalion are to be turn'd a little to the right, except the right hand file. The greatest attention must be given to the words of command, and no motion must be begun, till the last word of the commanding Officer is distinctly heard. You are to tell, in your mind, *One, Two*, between each motion.

The Militia of some counties differ in their Manual Exercise from the standing army. I have examined their different methods, and find, upon the whole, that their alterations are generally for the worse! I would therefore advise the Gentlemen of the Militia to take the Exercise from the King's troops. But to proceed,

Take care to perform the Manual Exercise!

At this word of command, every man turns his face a little to the right, because all the motions are to be taken from thence, and without moving hand or foot, waits with the utmost attention for the next word. When the Battalion is perfect in the Exercise, there will be a roll, or ruffle, on the Drum, instead of the words *Take Care*.

1. Rest your Firelocks!

3 motions.

1st, Turn your Firelock quickly with your left hand, so that the lock comes upwards, seizing the piece, at the same time, with your right, just below the lock. Your Firelock almost right up and down.

ad, Re

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2d, *Recover* your Firelock, by lifting it from your shoulder with your right hand, turning the barrel inward, and seizing the piece with the left hand just above the feather-spring; at the same instant bring your Firelock to the right side, so that the hammer may touch your right breast: your thumb upon the cock, and left elbow close.

3d, Turn upon both heels so that the right toe may point to the right, and the left a little more to the front: come down to the rest, the cock at the waist-belt, the left arm close to, and directly across the stomach; the right elbow brought forward, the butt of the Firelock against the middle of the right thigh, the muzzle leaning a very little forward, the right thumb under the cock, and the knuckle of the fore finger under the guard.

II. *Order your Firelocks!* 3 motions.

1st, Quit the Firelock with the left hand, and seize it the height of your shoulder, bringing the barrel perpendicular, and the butt on the out-side of the right thigh.

2d, Let go the right hand, sinking the Firelock with the left, at the same time seize your Firelock briskly with the right hand near the muzzle, the hand must be the height of the chin, the thumb upwards.

3d, Turn your toes to their proper front, quit the Firelock with the left hand bringing down the butt end to the ground, on the out-side of your right foot, in a line with your toe. Your right elbow down, the left hand hanging by the left side, and your shoulders square to the front.

III. *Ground your Firelocks!* 4 motions.

1st, Raise your right foot, and bring it to the out-side of the butt, making at the same time a

half face to the right, turn the barrel towards your body.

2d, Quit the Firelock with your right hand, and seize it about the middle of the barrel, stepping forward with your left foot, bend down with your knee upon the lock, and lay the Firelock in a direct line to the front, your left hand hanging down, and your face raised up.

3d, Quit the Firelock, raise yourself up again, stepping back with your left foot, and keep your body half-faced to the right.

4th, Turn your right foot on the heel over the butt end, and bring your body to its proper front, both arms hanging down by your sides.

IV. *Take up your Firelocks!* 4 motions.

1st, Turn your right foot upon the heel over the butt of your firelock, and make a half-face to the right, at the same time turning the palm of your right hand outwards.

2d, Step forward with the left foot, and seize the Firelock with your right hand about the middle of the barrel.

3d, Raise yourself and the Firelock, bringing back your left foot.

4th, Lift up your right foot and place it on the inside of the butt, at the same time seizing your Firelock at the muzzle with your right hand, and turning the barrel to the rear.

V. *Rest your Firelock!* 3 motions.

1st, Quit the Firelock with your right hand, and seize it again as low as your arm will conveniently reach.

2d, Raise your Firelock with the right hand, seizing it at the same time with the left just above the

the feather-spring, the left arm across the stomach.

3d, Quit the Firelock with your right hand, and seize it again under the lock, turning upon both heels and pointing the right toe to the right.

VI. *Club your Firelock!* 3 motions.

1st, Hold your Firelock fast in your left hand; and close by your right shoulder turn the butt end uppermost, turning at the same time upon both your heels so as to bring your toes to their proper front; take hold of it, at the same instant, with your right hand as low as you can without constraint, the cock as high as your neck, the left thumb downwards, and the lock outwards.

2d, Let go the left hand, and raising the Firelock with the right, seize it again with the left hand at the small end of the stock, that hand being at the height of your waist-belt, the Firelock near your left shoulder, and exactly perpendicular.

3d, Rest the Firelock against your left shoulder, the left arm close to your body, and the lock turn'd upwards: quit the Firelock at the same time with your right hand, and let it hang down by your side.

VII. *Rest your Firelocks!* 3 motions.

1st, Seize your Firelock with a brisk motion, with your right hand as high as your shoulder, raising your piece at the same time so as to bring it right up and down.

2d, Let go your left hand, and sinking the piece with your right, seize it near the lock with the left hand turn'd thumb downwards, at the same time turning the barrel outwards, the guard a little lower than your chin.

B 3

3d, Quit

3d, Quit the Firelock with the right hand, turn it with the left, as in clubbing, butt end downwards, and turning on your heels, come down to your rest.

VIII. *Secure your Firelocks!* 3 motions.

1st, Raise your Firelock with your right hand, and quitting it with the left, come to the *poise*.

2d, Turn the barrel outwards, and bring the Firelock to the left side, the muzzle directly up; seize it, at the same time, with the left hand at the swell, below the tail-pipe, sinking the right a little, so as to bring the right arm across the breast.

3d, Let go your right hand, and with the left bring your Firelock under your left arm, the barrel downwards, the wrist the height of the waist-belt.

IX. *Shoulder your Firelocks!* 3 motions.

1st, Snatch the Firelock from under your arm, raising the muzzle so as to bring the piece perpendicular, seizing it at the same time with the right hand under the lock, and the left at the feather spring, the height of your neck.

2d, Quit the Firelock with your left hand, and with the right bring it opposite your left shoulder, the barrel outwards, at the same time placing the butt in your left hand, with the thumb and forefinger above the swell; the piece upright, but sunk so as to bring the guard a little lower than the left breast, elbows down, the butt close to the hip, the lock a little turn'd to the front.

3d, Let the Firelock fall against the left shoulder, and throw back your right arm.

X. Poise your Firelocks! 2 motions.

1st, Seize the Firelock with the right hand behind the cock, turning it at the same time with the left so as to bring the lock upwards.

2d, Lift your Firelock from your shoulder, and bring it right before you, the lock outwards, and let your left hand fall down by your side, your right arm, from the shoulder to the elbow, close to your body.

XI. Rest upon your Arms! 3 motions.

1st, Sink your Firelock close to your body, as low as you can without constraint, seizing it at the same time with your left hand the height of your chin.

2d, Sink the Firelock with the left hand, and seize it at the muzzle with the right.

3d, Drop the butt to the ground, at the same time bringing up the left hand close under the right, elbows down, and the Firelock close to your body.

XII. Draw your Bayonets! 2 motions.

1st, Push forward the muzzle of your Firelock with the left hand, and at the same time seize the bayonet with the right hand.

2d, Draw it out briskly, and turning the point upwards, bring the socket just above the muzzle of the piece, the bayonet upright and the elbow down.

XIII. Fix your Bayonets! 3 motions.

1st, Press down the socket of your bayonet as far as the notch will permit.

B 4

2d, Turn

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- 2d, Turn it from you, and fix it.
3d, Let the right hand drop down upon the back of the left.

XIV. *Point your Bayonets!* 3 motions.

1st, Raise your Firelock with the right hand as high as your forehead, seizing it with the left as low as you can without constraint.

2d, Raise your Firelock with the left hand, and quitting it with the right, seize it again below the lock, the left hand at the feather-spring.

3d, Quit the Firelock with your left hand, and let it fall down by your side.

XV. *Shoulder!* 2 motions.

1st, Bring the Firelock with your right hand opposite the left shoulder, turning the barrel outwards, and placing the butt in the left hand.

2d, Let your Firelock fall against your left shoulder.

XVI. *Present your Arms!* 3 motions.

This is the same as resting your Firelock, as in explanation the first.

XVII. *Face to the Right!* 3 motions.

1st, Come to your *recover*, placing the right heel four inches behind the left, the right toe pointing to the right.

2d, Face upon both heels to the right.

3d, Come down to the *rest*, placing your feet as directed in that position.

XVIII. *To*

XVIII. To the Right! 3 motions.

As in the last.

XIX. To the Right-about! 3 motions.

As before, only facing upon both heels to the right-about.

XX. To the Left! 3 motions.

1st, Recover your arms, at the same time, bring up the right heel to the ball of the left foot, the right toe pointing to the right.

2d, Face upon both heels to the left.

3d, Come down to the *rest* as before.

XXI. To the left! 3 motions.

As the last.

XXII. To the Left-about! 3 motions.

As before, only face upon both heels to the left about.

XXIII. Charge your Bayonets! 1 motion.

Step forward, about a foot and a half, with the left foot, bending the left knee, and seizing the butt end, at the same time, with the right hand; the plate full in the palm of the hand, the Firelock being nearly level and rested upon your left arm, as high as your breast; the left elbow turned outwards towards the front, the fingers and thumb towards the lock.

XXIV. Rest your Bayonets on the left Arm!
3 motions.

1st, Fall back with your left foot to its proper place, at the same time seizing the stock with your right hand, and, bringing up the muzzle, come to the *recover*.

2d, Bring the Firelock strait before you, and turn the lock outwards, the piece perpendicular.

3d, Quit your left hand, sink the Firelock, and with the same hand seize the cock and steel, the cock resting on your middle finger, and the lower joint of your thumb on the steel; your arms as low as they will reach, and the butt exactly before you.

XXV. Rest your Bayonets! 3 motions.

1st, Let go the Firelock with the left hand, seize the stock just below the tail pipe, the thumb inwards.

2d, Come up to your *recover*.

3d, Come down to the *rest*.

XXVI. Shoulder! 2 motions.

1st, Bring your feet to their proper front, by turning upon both heels, and at the same time cast your Firelock briskly with both hands opposite the left shoulder, placing the left hand under the butt.

2d, Come to the *shoulder*, as in explanation IX.

Thus far is called the Manual Exercise; which, by reading over the foregoing directions a few times, any man may easily learn with very little assistance from his Serjeant or Corporal.

C H A P. II.

Of the PLATOON EXERCISE.

THIS Platoon Exercise must be considered as a second part of the Manual, which it generally follows without any other distinction than a *roll* or *ruffle* on the drum. But I have chose to give it a separate chapter, because I would advise those who instruct the young Militia-men, as well as those Militia-men, who, by the help of this book, may endeavour to instruct themselves; I say I would advise them, not to begin with the platoon, till the Manual Exercise be perfectly understood: by attempting too much at once, they will increase their trouble, and confound the learner.

The use of the Platoon Exercise is to teach you how to load your piece properly and fire, in the front rank, center rank, and rear rank: for you must not expect to be always in the same Spot. Now the business of these three ranks are quite different, as you will presently find. But you will perhaps ask why the following motions are not perform'd quicker, as it is natural to suppose, that before an Enemy one ought to fire as quick as he can? To this I answer, that *we must first creep and then go*. You will hereafter be practised in quick firing; but in order to learn all the motions properly, it is necessary that you should make a pause between each, that your officers may see that they are properly perform'd.

Take care to perform the Platoon Exercise! (or a ruffle on the Drum.)

I. Prime and Load! 21 motions.

1st, Join your right hand to your Firelock, as in the first motion of the Manual.

2d, Recover your arms, as in the 2d motion of the Manual.

3d, Step back with the right foot four inches behind the left heel, face full to the right, the left hand half way between the swell and the feather-spring: bring back the butt of the Firelock, the lock just below the left breast, the left arm preſt againſt the body to ſupport the piece, the muzzle of which muſt be raiſed as high as the man's head in the rank before you, at the ſame time placing the ball of the right thumb behind the hammer, the fingers ſhut.

4th, Force back the pan; elbows down.

5th, Slap your right hand on your pouch, and, taking out a cartridge with your two fore fingers and thumb, bring it to your mouth; the elbow turn'd a little up.

6th, Bite off the top of your cartridge-paper, ſo as to come at the powder, and placing inſtantly your thumb on the mouth of the cartridge, bring it oppoſite to the pan, holding the cartridge perpendicular.

7th, Place your thumb on the edge of the pan, and turning up your hand, ſhake a little of the powder into it, covering the cartridge again with your thumb.

8th, Place the two laſt fingers behind the hammer, holding the cartridge upright.

9th, Shut your pan with a quick motion.

10th, Push-

10th, Pushing down the butt, cast back the muzzle of the Firelock, and catch it in the hollow of the right hand, letting it slip thro' the hollow of the left, till it comes to the swell near the tail-pipe; the left hand prest against the waist-band, the butt opposite the left toe. In turning the piece, it must be kept close to your body, the cartridge must be then held close to the muzzle, and in a line with the barrel; the right elbow down.

11th, Turn your cartridge down into the barrel, shake out the powder, and push the ball into the muzzle with your fore finger.

12th, Seize the butt end of the rammer with your thumb and fore fingers, the thumb upwards.

13th, Draw your rammer as far as you can, and catch it instantly with your right hand, the thumb downwards.

14th, Clear it of the pipes, turn it instantly, and placing the butt end against your belt, slip down your hand to within three inches of the end: the rammer in the same direction with the barrel.

15th, Bring the butt-end of the rammer into the muzzle upon the cartridge; elbows close.

16th, Seize the rammer in the middle, drive it down with good force, and catch it again at the same place, the thumb downwards.

17th, Draw the rammer entirely out of the barrel, turn it, and shorten it against your belt, to within a foot of the end.

18th, Bring the small end into the first pipe, and help it down thro' the second with your finger and thumb, both pointing upwards.

19th, Force the rammer home with your fore finger, and raising the piece with the left hand, bring your right hand under the lock, at the same time slip your left down to the feather-spring: the cock as high as your waist-belt.

20th, Come

20th, Come to your proper front, bringing up your heel within four inches of the left, at the same time bring your Firelock opposite to the left shoulder, placing the butt in the left hand, close to the hip.

21st, Draw back your elbows, and shoulder as before.

N. B. *These twenty-one motions are of very great consequence; for it is plain that he who can load the quickest will fire the quickest, and that he who fires the quickest will kill the most men, provided he levels his piece properly: but a man, who has not been first taught to perform every motion distinctly, will neither load nor fire so quick, nor with so much ease, as one who has been properly instructed in this manner. For this reason therefore, my fellow countrymen, let me advise you to practise these loading motions, especially those of the rammer, till they become quite easy and familiar to you, and then proceed to the next word of command.*

II. *As front Rank, make ready!* 2 motions.

1st, Recover your Firelock, as in explanation the first of the Manual, placing the thumb upon the cock, and the fore finger behind the guard.

2d, Step back with your right foot, kneel upon the right knee, keeping your body upright; thump the butt of the Firelock against the ground, and cock immediately. The butt end must be in a line with your left heel, and your piece upright.

III. *Present!* 1 motion.

Level your piece, slipping your left hand forward to the swell of the stock, fixing the butt end against your shoulder, and pressing it close: at the same time, take your right thumb from the cock, and place your fore finger against the trigger; both

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arms close to your body, taking good aim by leaning your head to the right, and looking along the barrel.

IV. *Fire!*

19 motions.

1st, Draw the trigger strongly and at once. The instant you have fired, rise up briskly, and bring the right heel four inches behind the left foot, and come to your priming posture, as in the 3d motion of the 1st word of command in the Platoon Exercise.

2d, Half-cock your Firelock by straining back the cock with your right thumb, and bringing down your right elbow at the same time. Then proceed to prime and load as before.

V. *As center-rank, make ready!* 3 motions.

As the former, only instead of kneeling, you step back with the right foot eighteen inches in a direct line to the rear. Cock your Firelock at the same time, and keep it upright at the *recover*: the right elbow down.

VI. *Present!*

1 motion.

Level your piece as before, only a little to the right of the front rank.

VII. *Fire!*

19 motions.

As in explanation IV.

VIII. *As rear-rank make ready!* 3 motions.

As in explanation V. only instead of stepping back, you are to step to the right with the right foot

foot so that your toe may touch the back part of the left heel of your right hand man. You are to bend your right knee a little, that you may present thro' the interval.

IX. *Present!*

1 motion.

Level your piece thro' the interval, as directed in Explanation III.

X. *Fire!*

19 motions:

As before.

Every Militia-man ought to be singly instructed in the foregoing part of the Exercise, before he joins the squad; for it is impossible properly to teach more than one at a Time. This method may indeed seem a little tedious at first; but it will save a world of pains afterwards.

The remaining part of what is called the *Platoon Exercise*, will be found in our chapter of the Exercise of a battalion, to which it more properly belongs.

Thus far every thing is perform'd, without moving from the spot, and therefore may be taught to each man singly.

C H A P. III.

Of MARCHING and WHEELING.

HAVING first taught you how to use your Arms, let us now proceed to the proper use of your Legs. You may think that a very few words will serve to teach you how to walk, a thing that you have been so long used to; but, let me tell you, that *marching* and *walking* are two very different things.

It is necessary you should know, that the chief strength of a regiment or body of troops, consists in its marching in a straight line, so that no one man shall advance before those in the same rank: now this is found by experience to be a very difficult matter to accomplish, and impossible to be done, unless each man be taught to move by the same kind of step. Every Militia-man must therefore be well practiced in this most necessary part of his business.

As soon as you hear the words *take care*, you are instantly to turn your heads to the right, and carry your arms properly.

When the word *March* is given, you are to lift up your left foot, pointing your toe to the ground, and turning it out. Your whole weight must then rest upon the right foot till you count 1, 2. You then bring your left foot to the ground, resting the weight of your body directly over it, and raising your right in the same manner, and so on alternately. When you first begin to learn to march, the longer you dwell upon each step the better.

better; for by that means you will soon learn to poize yourself properly without staggering.

Now tho' your heads are turned towards the right, you must nevertheless keep your bodies square to the front, and above all things remember that you are not by any means to look at your feet, but to keep your heads very upright.

In order to have the more soldier-like appearance, it is expected that you should endeavour to keep back your shoulders, and to bring your breast forward, taking care, at the same time, not to thrust out your belly.

In marching straight forward, you are to take the step from your right-hand man: you are to feel him with your right shoulder, and to move exactly with him, making your paces of the same length, neither advancing before, nor staying behind him.

If you happen to be in the center or rear rank, you are, at all times, to mind and cover your file-leader exactly, and to keep at the same distance from the rank before you, as when you first marched off.

In marching by *files* (which is the most difficult of all marching, for any number of men) you must be very ready to step off instantly upon the word *March!* without waiting till the man before you lifts his foot. This should be very frequently practiced, and at first in small squads.

If at any time you are ordered to double your pace, you are not to quicken your step, but to take longer strides exactly in the same time.

THE OBLIQUE STEP.

It is sometimes necessary for a regiment to incline and take ground to the right or left. Now if this should happen in the face of an enemy, it is proper that it should be done without turning your faces

faces from the front. The only method of doing this is by the Oblique Step

When you are order'd to incline to the right, you are to lift up your left foot, and bringing it across, set it down just before the right toe: then carry your right foot obliquely towards the front, and set down your heel about six inches to the right of your left toe, and so on. If you are to incline to the left, you must bring your right foot before the point of your left toe; then advance the left foot obliquely to the front and so on.

During this Oblique marching, you are to keep your body quite square to the front, and be very careful not to advance before, nor stay behind your right or left hand man.

The moment you hear the word *Halt* / you are immediately to bring up the foot which is behind, square with the other, and stand fast without making the least motion with your head, hands or feet.

OF WHEELING.

In all wheelings whatever, you are to cast your eyes towards the moving flank, and incline towards that which stands fast: that is in wheeling to the right, you turn your head to the left, inclining to the right; and in wheeling to the left, you look to the right and incline to the left. The different words of command are as follows.

I. *To the right wheel!*

Whether it is by divisions, sub-divisions, or platoons, the whole step off with the left feet, keeping a slow but regular pace, and observing the above directions. The right hand man of the front rank is your wheeling center; he must therefore keep his

his right heel firm upon the same spot, turning his body slowly with the rest of the division. Remember to feel your right hand man with your arm, and to bring your left hand man about with you. It is plain, the farther you are from the wheeling center, the longer must be your steps, as the circle is the larger which you are describing; and consequently you must take shorter steps in proportion as you are nearer the center. You continue wheeling till you have made a quarter of the circle, and then keep moving your feet and dressing your ranks till you have the word

II. *Halt!*

Upon which you are to stand immovable,

III. *To the right wheel! March!*

IV. *Halt!*

As before.

V. *Wheel to the right about! March!*

The same as the last, only you are now to wheel half instead of a quarter of the circle, which brings you quite round to your proper fronts

VI. *Halt!*

As above.

VII. *To the left wheel! March!*

You wheel a quarter of a circle to the left, as you did before to the right, with this difference, that

that now the left hand man of the front rank turns upon his left heel.

VIII. *Halt!*

IX. *To the left wheel! March!*

X. *Halt!*

As before.

XI. *Wheel to the left about! March!*

Half the circle to the left.

XII. *Halt!*

In wheeling to the right, the center and rear rank must incline a little to the left, and in wheeling to the left, they must incline to the right, otherwise they will not cover their file-leaders as they ought to do.

There is another kind of wheeling which is practiced when a battalion is to change its front: it is called wheeling upon the center. The words of command are as follows,

XIII. *Upon the center, wheel to the right about!*

At this word of command, the right wing, which is one half the battalion, goes to the right about, by falling back with their right feet, turning upon both heels, and then planting the right feet together, with a strong step.

XIV. *March!*

The whole battalion wheels to the right about, every man inclining to the center, and looking the opposite way.

XV. *Halt!*

XV. Halt !

The whole stand fast. The right wing tell 1, 2, and come to the right about.

If, after this, the battalion is to come again to it's former front, the words of command are these.

XVI. Upon the center, wheel to the left about !

The left wing goes to the right-about.

XVII. March !

The whole wheels to the left about.

XVIII. Halt !

The whole stands fast. The left wing tells 1, 2, and comes again to the right about.

There is yet another method of changing your front, which is indeed by far the most expeditious, as it is perform'd upon the march without halting. These are the words of command,

Turn to the right !

You cease to march forward, but, continuing the same uniform step, each man turns to the right in two steps, and at the third begins his march to the right, as before he marched to the front.

Turn to the left !

You now turn to the left in the same manner as before to the right.

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Turn to the right about !

Cease to march forward, turn quite round in making four steps, in the same uniform time, and upon the same spot ; at the fifth begin your march directly to the rear.

Turn to the left about !

Upon the same principle as the last.

CHAP IV.

The EVOLUTIONS.

THE evolutions, as you will see in our chapter of the Exercise of a battalion, follow the Platoon Exercise ; but as they cannot be perform'd, unless you are first instructed how to march and wheel, it was necessary to separate the one from the other by the foregoing chapter.

When the Evolutions begin, the battalion is formed six deep. In the present exercise of the army, as established by authority, there is no caution, or ruffle between the Platoon-Exercise and the Evolutions ; but I am certain it cannot have been designedly omitted. It is a most necessary distinction, as they are very distinct parts, and may with propriety be perform'd at any time independent of each other.

Take care to perform the Evolutions ! (or ruffle.)

Steadiness and attention are here required.

II. *Front*

II. *Front half-files, to the right double your rear !*

By front half-files are meant the three first ranks as they now stand six deep. At this word of command therefore these three ranks go to the right about,

III. *March !*

The front half-files step off with their right feet, and march 18 paces, inclining to their left (which is to the right of the battalion). In making the last pace they plant their left feet near the right heels of the men upon whose right they are to double, and face full to the left.

IV. *Halt !*

Bring up the right foot to the distance of four inches behind the left. Tell 1, 2, and face upon both heels to the front.

V. *Front half-files as you were ! March !*

Beginning with your left feet, you march 18 paces, which brings you to your former ground. As in doubling you inclined to the right, so now you are to incline as much to the left, marching very slow, and turning your heads to the right, except the right-hand file, from whom the rest are to take their motions. The instant you come to your former ground, you bring up your left feet, and stand proper, your heels four inches asunder.

N. B. Here follows a caution or ruffle for the officers to advance into the front, which does not at all concern the men. The next caution is for the rear half-files.

VI. *Rear*

VI. *Rear half-files, take care ! or ruffle.*

VII. *Rear half-files, to the left double your front !
March !*

The three rear ranks, or rear half-files, stepping off with their left feet, make 18 paces, inclining a little to the left, bringing up their feet at the last pace, and observing the directions given to the front half-files in Explanation V.

VIII. *Rear ranks close to the front ! March !*

The center and rear rank steps off with their left feet. The center rank makes five paces, and the rear ten, bringing up their feet immediately after the last pace.

IX. *Upon the center, wheel to the right about !*

As in explanation XIII, in the chapter of marching and wheeling.

X. *March !*

XI. *Halt !*

XII. *Upon the center, wheel to the left about !*

XIII. *March !*

XIV. *Halt !*

All as in the above mention'd chapter.

XV. *Rear ranks take your proper distance !*

The center and rear rank go to the right about.

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XVI. *March !*

XVI. *March!*

The rear rank step off with their right feet, and having march'd ten paces, halt upon the left. When the rear rank make their sixth pace, the center rank steps off with their left feet, and halt upon the fifth pace together with the rear rank.

XVII. *Halt!*

The ranks that march'd, bring their right feet opposite the left toe, and come to the left about, planting their right feet with a strong step.

XVIII. *Rear half-files, as you were!*

The rear half-files face to the right on their left heels.

XIX. *March!*

They proceed to their former distance, beginning with their right feet, and making 18 paces, halt with the left feet foremost.

XX. *Halt!*

They come to the left about, as in Explanation XVII, and cover their file-leaders.

Thus end the Evolutions. I have omitted the *side step*, which is now practiced by the army, because it cuts so ridiculous a figure, and is of so little use, that I am certain it will be rejected by all those who are not obliged to perform it by a positive command.

C H A P. V.

SIZING, FORMING, *and* PARADING of
COMPANIES.

WHEN a Militia-man is order'd to parade at his captain's quarters, or elsewhere, it is his duty to be very punctual to the time appointed, as it would be highly unreasonable that a whole company should wait for one or two negligent people. It is also expected that he should appear perfectly clean, properly accouter'd, and in every respect dress uniformly according to order. It is a common, and a very just, observation in the army, that a dirty, slovenly fellow, never makes a good soldier.

Above all things it is necessary, that whenever you come to the parade, your arms should be as clean as they can possibly be made, in compleat order, and fit for service. You are to see that your bayonet will fix with ease, yet not so easy as to fly off when you come to present. Your flint, or wood, must be well screw'd in, and your rammer slide freely. These things must be attended to before you come from your quarters, as they will be carefully examin'd by your officers. Your hats must be well cock'd, and uniformly put on.

There are various methods of sizing a company; but the following is the most accurate and the best.

The Serjeant takes the size-roll of the company, and, beginning with the lowest man, places him in the center, the next taller on the left of him, the next on the right, the next on the left, and so on, till the whole form a rank intire, the
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tallest

tallest men being then on the flanks. This rank must be told off into six divisions. The two divisions upon the flanks are to form the front rank, the two next, upon the right and left, towards the center, form the rear rank, and the two center divisions form the center rank. Or to make it still plainer, the 1st and 6th division form the front rank, the 2d and 5th the rear rank, and the 3d and 4th the center rank. The Serjeant will take care to inform the men which rank they belong to, to prevent confusion. The words of command are as follows.

Form your ranks. March!

The 1st and 6th divisions, and the 3d and 4th step off together with their left feet, the two flank divisions making twelve paces, and the two center divisions six, bringing up their feet proper at the last pace. The 2d and 5th divisions stand fast.

To the right and left face inwards!

The two divisions upon the right face to the left, and those upon the left to the right.

March!

They all step off together, and march till they join in the center.

Halt!

The whole stands fast.

Front!

They face proper.

Thus

Thus the company is very exactly sized, and with very little trouble. But you must not expect to be sized by the roll every time you assemble. On the contrary, once in a season must be sufficient; for it is expected that every man will mark well his file-leader, and his right and left hand men, that he may be able at once to fall into his place without hesitation. If this be not properly attended to, it will be impossible for you to rally, in case you should ever be broken by an enemy; and I am sure no true Englishman would chuse to quit the field as long as there are any hopes left.

The common method of forming the ranks is very different from the foregoing. The front rank is generally drawn up upon the right, the center rank in the center, and the rear rank upon the left, in the rank entire, which is told off into three divisions. Upon the words

To the right, wheel and form your ranks! March!

The right hand man of each division fixing his right heel, the three ranks step off together with their left feet and wheel a quarter of the circle to the right. The front rank halts as soon as it is about, but the other two keep moving forward till they are within six paces of the rank before them.

If at any time, for want of room (as in the street of an encampment) you are drawn up in three ranks, instead of a rank entire, and are ordered

Front ranks, close to the rear!

You are not to go to the right about, but are to move slowly backwards to close order; that is, till the three ranks are within one pace, or two feet, of each other.

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When there is occasion to open the ranks to the front, the officer will command

Front ranks, take your proper distance! March!

The center rank must step off with the right feet when the front makes its sixth pace. The center rank having advanced five paces, and the front ten, they bring up their feet and halt together.

MARCHING OFF.

Suppose the company is to march, either to the place of exercise, or elsewhere, the Captain takes post on the right, the Lieutenant on the left, and the Ensign in the center. The company being told off into two divisions, the Captain will close the rear ranks to the front, and if you are to march straight forward, he will caution the right division, and then give the word

March!

Upon which the front rank of the right division steps off with the left feet. At the same time the Lieutenant wheels the left division to the right, falling himself into the rear of it. The center rank of the first division steps off at the sixth pace of the front, and so the rear, thus moving off at open order. As soon as the rear rank quits its ground, the Ensign who leads the second division, wheels it to the left, and follows the first, observing to keep the distance that would be required in case the company should be order'd to form, which is the exact breadth of the front of his division.

Thus the captain leads the company, preceded by the Pioneer, at the distance of twelve paces, and followed by the drums. The Ensign leads the second

cond division, and the Lieutenant brings up the rear. The eldest Serjeant is upon the right of the front rank of the first division, and the next upon the left of the front rank of the second division.

If the company is to march to the right, the Captain having as before, closed the ranks, will give the words

To the right, wheel by divisions! March!

Both divisions step off together and wheel to the right; they open their ranks in marching off as above.

If the company is to march to the left, the first division marches a few paces forward, and then wheels to the left. The second division marches forward when the rear rank of the first comes within five or six files, opposite to its left flank; for if it waits till the first division has quite march'd clear of its flank, it will lose its distance in wheeling. As soon as it comes in a line with the left flank of the first, it wheels to the left and follows it.

FORMING.

When the company comes to its ground, the captain orders the ranks to close up in marching. If it is upon the right of the ground, as soon as the right flank of the first division touches the line upon which the front rank is to form, the Captain wheels his division to the right, and the second continues marching in the rear of it till its right flank is clear of the first, and then wheels also to the right, forming in a line with the first division. The Pioneer and Drums move out while the company is forming, the first twelve paces and the other ten into the front, and face the company.

The officers also face the men, four paces from the front line, the Captain in the center, the Lieutenant on the right, and the Ensign on the left. Having seen the men cover, and dress, they come about together.

When the company comes to its ground from the left, both divisions wheel to the left at the same time, and form together. But if they march up from the rear, the Captain will then, having first closed the ranks, order the Drum to beat the signal for doubling up; at which the right division inclines slowly to the right, and the left to the left, moving briskly on till it has joined the left flank of the right division; after which they proceed in one line till they come to their ground. When the company comes to its ground, the Serjeants form at the distance of four paces in the rear of the rear rank.

CH A P. VI.

THE EXERCISE OF A BATTALION.

SUPPOSING my countrymen and fellow soldiers to have made themselves perfectly acquainted with the contents of the foregoing chapters, I shall as much as possible avoid repeating such things as have been already explain'd.

The companies are to march up with their files compleat, the odd men falling into the rear, where they are to be form'd by the Serjeant-major into as many files as they will make, and placed in the intervals left between each company for that purpose.

The

The companies are drawn up according to seniority, the eldest upon the right, the next on the left, and so on alternately, till the youngest comes in the center; the grenadiers upon the right of the whole.

According to the foregoing chapter, the ranks are now closed: the first word of command therefore from the Adjutant will be

Take care, the Battalion!

Every man turns his head to the right, and stands motionless, taking special care to carry his arms well.

Rear rank, take your distance!

The center and rear rank go to the right about.

March!

They take their respective distances, as before taught:

Halt!

Come to the left about.

The Adjutant will then close the companies, by facing each to the right separately;

The Major will then command.

Officers, take your posts in Battalion!

The officers recover their arms, and face to the right or left according to their post. The Sergeants recover their halberds at the same time, and face to the right and left outwards. The Pioneers face

to the left. The Drums to the right and left outwards:

March!

The officers take their posts according to seniority from right to left: those that go to the left pass on the out-side.

Six Serjeants come up upon each flank, into two files, and dress with the ranks: those that remain divide the ground in the rear. A grenadier Serjeant upon each flank of the company.

The Pioneers march forward till they are clear of the grenadier company, then face to the right and march till they dress with the front line.

The Drums (except the orderly) march clear of the flank, face to the right and left inwards, and march forward till they come upon the front line of the battalion. The orderly Drum posts himself upon the right of the Major, and those of the grenadiers go to the right of the company.

Halt!

All face to the front. Officers and Serjeants order their arms together.

The Colours are now brought to the center.

Then the Adjutant in the front, and the Serjeant-major in the rear, divide the battalion into front and rear half-files. They begin with the right hand file, and count as they go along 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and so on all the way to the left. The odd numbers, that is, 1, 3, 5, and so on, are the front half-files, and therefore are to stand fast; the even numbers double.

They then proceed to tell off the battalion into two wings, four grand-divisions, eight sub-divisions, and sixteen platoons.

This

This being done, the Major orders to

Form six deep !

The rear half-files face to the right on their left heels. The half-files of Serjeants recover their halberds.

March !

The rear half-files step off with their right feet, and march eighteen paces directly to the rear.

Halt !

They come to the left about, cover their file-leaders, and dress their ranks from the right.

Officers, take care ! or a roll on the Drum.

Recover your arms ! or a sham.

The Serjeants recover at the same time.

To the right-about ! or a sham.

Officers go to the right about, and the Serjeants in the rear face to the right and left outwards.

March ! or the troop.

The commanding Officer of the battalion, if he had taken his post, marches forward beyond the Major. The rest of the officers march nine paces beyond the rear rank. The Serjeants on the flanks march forward, follow'd by those in the rear, and

when they have pass'd the line, where the Major stands, about fifteen paces they face inward, and divide the front equal among them; but a Serjeant must remain upon the flanks of each rank. The Drums on the flanks march forward till they pass the Major six paces, then face inward, and form in a line in the rear of him. Pioneers stand fast.

Halt!

The Drums cease beating. The Officers come to the left about, and the Serjeants face the battalion.

Order your arms! or a flam.

The Officers and Serjeants order,

Then you perform the Manual Exercise, the Platoon Exercise, and the Evolutions, either by word of command or beat of drum, as explain'd in the foregoing chapters. If by beat of drum, for every caution you will have a *roll*, and for every word of command a *flam*.

When these are done, you will probably be order'd to *unfix your bayonets, ground your firelocks*, and rest a while, and then proceed to the firings, which shall be explain'd in the following chapters.

C H A P.

C H A P. VII.

THE FIRING.

WAS I to command a battalion of Militia, there is nothing in which I would so much differ from the practice of the army, as in the firings: they are not only too manifold and perplexing, but the greatest part entirely useless, not to say dangerous. In the first place, I would entirely abolish both the *advance and retreat firing*; for in either of these the regiment is in so disorderly a situation by the platoons, or divisions, being advanced one before the other, that upon the least attack it would be broken beyond all recovery. For this reason, I would establish as a maxim that the regiment should always fire standing, and neither advance nor retreat whilst the men are loading. The present method of firing advancing is intended to bring the regiment, by degrees, so near the enemy, as at last to push them with your bayonets: now I would ask whether, with the platoons in that unavoidable state of irregularity, the regiment is in a fit condition to make an attack, the success of which must intirely depend on the cohesion of its parts? The same reasons are still stronger against retreating in this manner, as in that case the safety of a battalion entirely depends on keeping it well united, which, as it is now practiced, is absolutely impossible. I would march my regiment as near the enemy as I could bring it with shoulder'd arms: then halt and fire till the signal for ceasing. I would then wait till the whole were again loaded; after which, I would
march

march slowly forward, till I had got within a few paces of the enemy. Here I would halt, and give them a general discharge, and then rush in with my bayonets. In retreating I would proceed in a very different manner, as will be seen in its proper place.

Experience informs us, that the fire of musketry at a distance does very little execution; it is therefore generally agreed, that we are to reserve our fire as long as we possibly can; and it must certainly be as universally allowed, that when once we begin to fire we are to endeavour to discharge the most ball in the least time possible. Now, I say, that our present method of platoon firing is by no means calculated for this purpose; for, when there are eighteen platoons, any one of them will have loaded a second time before half of the rest have fired, and must then stand shoulder'd till it comes to its turn to fire again. Hence it is self evident, that an opposite regiment, firing by subdivisions, of two platoons, must discharge double the quantity of ball in the same time; and hence the absurdity of our platoon firing. The square toes of the army tells us that half the regiment ought to be constantly shoulder'd. I have often heard this maxim, but never heard a reason for it. I take it to be like many other old maxims, delivered from father to son, without either father or son enquiring into the truth of its foundation. I repeat my opinion, that it is scarce possible to reserve your fire too long, before you begin; but I am also certain, that after you do begin, it is impossible to make your succession of fire too quick. Let me therefore advise the gentlemen of the Militia, if ever they engage an enemy, not to fire by platoons; but by sub-divisions, or companies, provided they have eight companies in their battalion: but be the number of companies what it will,

will, they will divide the regiment into four grands, and eight sub-divisions, exclusive of the grenadiers. I would also, by all means, advise the officers to fight their own companies, and not to regard our ridiculous method of posting the officers for the firings. It were at least advisable that each captain should be with his own men, for very obvious reasons; the subalterns may be posted to other companies, if necessary, in order to give each sub-division an officer.

Thus much by way of preamble: let us now go on with our field-day. If I remember right, we left our firelocks on the ground, in the last chapter. Supposing that you are now sufficiently re-fresh'd, we will order the Drum to beat *To arms*. As soon as you hear the sound, every man must immediately repair to his firelock, fix his hat properly, and letting his hands hang down by his sides, wait silently for the word of command, or signal on the drum.

Take up your firelocks!

Rest your firelocks!

Shoulder!

Rear half-files as you were!

} as in the
manual.

The Major will then proceed in the following manner.

Take care to prepare for the charge!

The Officers and Serjeants advance their arms.

Grena-

Grenadiers cover the flanks !

The grenadiers face to the left, and the battalion to the right, except the right hand file. The commanding officers of companies (supposing there are eight companies) for eight officers must remain in the front) face towards their respective sub-divisions. The Pioneers go to the right about, and march two paces beyond the rear rank, and face towards the center of the battalion.

March !

The first Lieutenant, and half the company of grenadiers, march thro' the ranks to the left of the battalion, the right hand company, or sub-division, of which steps off together, as one man, with the left feet, and makes thirteen paces, the next company makes eleven paces, stepping off also with the left feet when the first company lift theirs the second time. The third company upon the right, observe the same directions, and make nine paces, the fourth seven, the fifth five, the sixth three, and the seventh one. The Officers that are to command sub-divisions, place themselves opposite to the intervals facing to the right. The Pioneers march directly to the rear of the colours. The Drums in four divisions post themselves in the rear of each grand division.

Halt !

The whole faces to the front, and the Officers and Serjeants order their arms.

The Major will then order you to

Fix your bayonets !

Should-

[41]

Shoulder !

Prime and load !

Rear ranks, close to the front !

The Officers advance, or lock, their spontoons, and go to the right about. In the army it is the custom for those on the left of the colours to go to the left about ; but it is seldom done accurately, and therefore I would advise the whole to go to the right about, as it will be easiest remember'd.

March !

The rear ranks close to the front. The supernumerary officers go thro' the intervals and place themselves in the rear of their respective companies. The Officers that command, fall into the intervals. The Major rides and posts himself in the rear of the battalion, upon the right, and the Adjutant on the left. The Colonel's post is in the front of the reserve, directly before the colours.

All things being now ready for beginning, I must advise my brother-soldiers to fix their whole attention upon the Officer who commands the subdivision to which they belong, and to be very careful not to present, or fire, till he gives them the word. Young soldiers are apt to present with the division next to them : but this happens for want of fixing their attention upon their proper Officer, without which they must certainly blunder.

The Colonel will then give the words

Take

Take care to fire by sub-divisions !

N. B. The words, *standing*, and *alternate*, are designedly left out of this command, because they are always to be understood.

The Colonel then orders the Drum to beat a preparative ; upon which the first and eighth sub-divisions make ready. The Captain of the first then proceeds to give the words

Present ! Fire !

The eighth sub-division follows. The instant the first has fired, the second makes ready, waits to hear the fire of the eighth upon the left, and then gives the words *present ! fire !* When the eighth sub division fires, the seventh makes ready, waits to hear the fire of the second, upon the right, and then gives the words *present ! fire !* The third follows the seventh, and so on alternately to the center.

When the fourth division fires, the grenadiers upon the right make ready, and fire after the fifth. When the fifth fires, the grenadiers upon the left make ready, and follow those upon the right.

When the grenadiers upon the right have fired, the first sub-division makes ready a second time, waits till those upon the left have fired, and then goes on, succeeded by the rest of the battalion as before.

Whoever chuses to make the experiment, will find that, provided the men are tolerably expert in loading, in this manner, a constant succession of firing may be kept up with great ease.

The grenadiers are, by no means, to wheel inwards before they fire, as practiced in the platoon firing of the army. It is a practice not at all calculated

culated for the preservation of the grenadiers; for supposing the opposite regiment to be of equal extent, and that the enemy is wise enough not to proceed in the same manner, your grenadiers must receive their constant fire, without ever returning the compliment, their pieces being directed towards the center of the opposite regiment. Thus the flanks of the enemy's battalion will advance in the greatest security, whilst our own grenadiers must infallibly be destroyed. How such a custom could ever creep into the army is amazing!

It is adviseable not to acquaint the regiment, before they begin, how often they are to repeat the firing; but to continue till the Colonel orders the signal on the Drum for ceasing: upon which those divisions that have made ready, come up to the *recover*, *half-cock*, and *sh ulder*.

It is the custom of the army, in firing by subdivisions, for the grenadiers to remain inactive (poor grenadiers!) till the battalion has repeated their fire twice, and for the Colonel then to give them the words *present! fire!* as if it were to be supposed that in the noise of a battle, his voice could be heard on both the extremities of the regiment.

I have heard objected to the alternate firing, that the center of the regiment remains too long without coming to action; which is, in some degree, true, in firing by platoons, but has no weight in sub-division-firing: besides, the more entirely to obviate this objection, I have ordered the grenadiers to fire the last in succession, that we might not begin with the extremities of the regiment.

Supposing the enemy to have suffered considerably by our fire, the Colonel will order the signal for ceasing. The Drums beat a march, and the regiment advances a pretty round pace, but not, on any account, so quick as to be in danger of breaking

ing the ranks. He may then *halt*, and, if he thinks proper, repeat the same firing: I say *if he thinks proper*, because it were best not to use the men to perform constantly the same movements, as that is apt to render them inattentive to the word of command.

We will now suppose that, in compliance with the rest of the line, we are obliged, against our inclinations, to beat the retreat.

Upon the loud stroke of the Drum, the battalion goes to the *right about*, and retreats very slow. When the Colonel chuses to *halt*, he orders the Drum to cease, upon which the whole stands fast, with the left foot foremost: he will then give the word

Front! or a *flam*.

Upon which the battalion comes to the *right about*. The Drum beats a preparative, the first and eight sub-divisions make ready, and the regiment proceeds to fire alternately as before; but with this essential difference, that now the whole front rank reserves its fire. The front rank *makes ready* and kneels as before, with their respective divisions, but keep their butts planted upon the ground, whilst the center and rear ranks fire over their heads: the instant they have fired, the front rank rises up and comes to the recover, continuing in that position till the center and rear ranks have loaded; they then shoulder together.

Thus you will run no risk of being harrafs'd in your retreat by hussars, or light horse, as you not only reserve a third of your fire, but keep your front rank entire and unbroken, whose bayonets alone were sufficient for the security of the whole; whereas, in our present method of retreat firing, we preserve no line, and are in such a state of irregularity

and

and confusion, that I am certain a single troop of resolute hussars, by making their attack upon any one platoon, or division, immediately after it had fired, would cut a regiment to pieces.

The commanding Officer will then order the signal for ceasing, and continue his retreat as far as he thinks proper, ordering the regiment to front and repeat this firing as often as he pleases.

Before he fires the volley, he will order the Drums to beat a *march*, and having advanced a few paces will give the words

Take care to fire the Volley!

The Drum beats a preparative, and it were best to give a *flam* for the front rank to come down, otherwise it is very difficult to bring their Firelocks to the ground together. The Colonel will give the words

Present! Fire!

Or perhaps he may take it into his head instead of the word *fire!* to order the Drum to give a *roll* and go on with the *march*. If this should be the case, the front rank rises up, and the regiment having shouldered, marches forward. It is likewise possible, that instead of the word *fire!* he may say *recover your arms!* If so, you come to your recover and wait again for the word *present!* It behoves you therefore to be very watchful; for a man that fires before he hears the word, is deem'd a raw, undisciplin'd soldier, and should be sent to the awkward squad.

I believe this method of *firing alternately standing by sub-divisions*, (which comprehends the whole) to be founded upon principles that are uncontravertably true; and I am sure it is so extremely easy to

to comprehend and execute, in comparison with all the various firings of the army, that I flatter myself the Colonels of the Militia will practice no other, as, in a general way, they will have no time for a multiplicity of useless *manœuvres*. Besides, there is this great advantage in alternate firing; it may be done with any number of platoons, divisions, &c. I chose the number eight with the two platoons of grenadiers, because with that number the succession of firing will be more accurately maintain'd than with either more or less.

As to the square, except upon the march, it is so poor and useless a contrivance, that I would advise the gentlemen of the Militia never to think of it. If a regiment should have the misfortune to be entirely surrounded by a body of infantry, they have nothing left but to lay down their arms. Besides, this can never happen except upon the march, and therefore, at any rate, it is best perform'd from grand divisions, as directed in a following chapter.

There is another kind of firing called *Street-firing*, which may be of singular use in defending a narrow pass or bridge, where you have no time to throw up a breast-work. The method of performing it is this.

The Colonel will order the regiment to wheel to the right by sub-divisions, or platoons, according to the breadth of the pass. He will then order the signal to begin; at which the first division, or platoon makes ready, presents, and fires, then faces to the right and left from the center, marches by files down upon the flanks, forms and loads again in the rear. The second division then proceeds to the ground where the first stood, and follows its example. The third does the same, and so the whole regiment. Upon the firing of each platoon, the Colours with the Pioneers, retreat to the platoon

toon in the rear of them, remaining by that means always in the center of the regiment.

The general practice of the army in performing this fire, is to wheel the platoons, after they have fired, to the right and left outwards, and march down the flanks in front of a half platoon; but this is certainly a wrong method, as it supposes a larger space upon the flanks than ought to be left in defending a pass; for if you do not present a front equal to that of the enemy you will certainly be overpowered.

The method of performing the *street-fire* retreating, is to halt the regiment, and for each platoon, as soon as its front is clear by the preceeding one marching off, to fire on the ground it stood upon, and then retire into the rear.

It is also the practice of the army for the men to load as they march down upon the flanks; but there is no occasion for it, as they will have time enough after they get into the rear: besides in reality they gain no time by so, as by not loading till they get into the rear, they will come hither so much sooner.

C H A P. VIII.

Of MOUNTING GUARDS.

IN all towns, whether fortified or not, where troops are quarter'd, it is customary to mount guard, in order to keep peace and quietness in the streets, and also that a proper place of confinement may not be wanting for such disorderly soldiers as sin against the laws of war. It is done likewise with an intent to teach both officers and men their

their duty, that when guards become necessary on account of an enemy, they may not be ignorant in what manner they are to proceed. The number, or strength, of the Guard depends upon the rank of the Officer who is to command it: a Captain and 50 men, a Subaltern and 30, a Serjeant and 12, or a Corporal and 6.

In marching to relieve a Guard, the moment you come in sight of it, you are to march properly, taking the step from the right, and to carry your arms well. The Drum beats a march. If you march up on the right of the old Guard, and that it is form'd in a rank entire, the Officer who commands you will continue marching along the front till he is opposite the left flank of the old Guard. He will then give you the words *Halt! To the left, wheel and form a rank entire!* At which the left hand man of each rank stands fast, and the whole wheel to the left. As soon as you are about, you cast your eyes to the right and *dress*. He will then order you to *rest your firelocks!* and you continue in that position, till, after having paid his compliments to the Officer of the old Guard, he gives you the word *Shoulder!*

But if the old Guard is drawn up in three ranks, the new Guard must form in the same manner. In this case, your Officer will first close your ranks, and then wheel you to the left (or if he makes up upon the left, to the *right*) by divisions.

The Corporal of the new Guard then proceeds to number his men, and, conducted by a Corporal of the old Guard, marches to relieve the Sentrys, beginning with the farthest, and ending with that of the Guard room door. If he finds any thing out of order, or damaged, over which any centry is posted, he is not to relieve him, but report it to his Officer. He must also take care that the cen-

tries

tries deliver their orders to each other in a proper manner. It is likewise the duty of a Corporal to see that every thing in the Guard-room is delivered to him in proper condition, otherwise he will be answerable for what is broken or missing. It is the business of the Drum to make the same inspection into the Officer's Guard-room.

These things being done, the Officers of both Guards order their men to *Rest their Firelocks!* and, having once more complimented each other with their hats, the old Guard *club*, wheel by divisions to the right, or left, and *troop* off. The Officer may dismiss his men as soon as he is out of sight, unless he has orders to march them first to the general parade, which is often the case. When the old Guard *clubs*, the new Guard *shoulders*.

As soon as the old Guard is marched off, the Officer of the new Guard will face his men to the right, and wheel them round by files till they come upon the ground on which the old Guard stood. He will then give them the words

Halt!

Front!

Recover your Arms!

Face to the right!

Upon which they march, and lodge their arms.

CHAP. IX.

The Manner of relieving SENTRIES, and their DUTY whilst they are on their POSTS.

WHEN the Relief comes within six paces of the Sentry, the Corporal orders his men to *halt* and *rest their Firelocks!* The Sentry resting at the same time. To the new Sentry he then gives the words

Recover your Arms!

March!

Upon which he marches up close to the old Sentry, *rests*, and receives the orders relating to that post, which the Corporal must explain, in case the man seems not to understand them. The orders being deliver'd, he gives the words

Recover your Arms!

Both the relieved and relieving Sentries recover.

March!

They exchange places.

Front!

They both come to the left about and rest their Firelocks. The Corporal then gives the word
Shoulder!

Shoulder !

Upon which they all shoulder together. He then marches to the next Sentry. The man who was relieved falls into the rear.

If it is a Sentry with fixt bayonet that is to be relieved, as soon as the relieving Sentry has received his orders from the other, the Corporal gives the words

Poise your Firelocks !

Rest on your Arms !

Draw your Bayonet !

This word of command is given to the new Sentry: the old one unfixes at the same time.

Fix your Bayonet !

Whilst the new Sentry fixes his bayonet, the old one returns his.

Poise your Firelocks !

They both poise.

Shoulder !

And shoulder.

Recover your Arms !

They exchange places, and proceed as before directed.

With regard to the duty of a Sentry, it is first of all necessary for every one to know, that if he is found asleep upon his post, or suffers himself to be surprized thro' negligence, or treacherously betrays his post to the enemy, he will infallibly be punished with death.

No Sentry is to sit down, or lay his arms out of his hands. During the night, he must not smoke tobacco, sing, or make the least noise, neither must he suffer any noise or disturbance near him.

If he is put Sentry over stores or baggage of any kind, he must suffer no one to touch them until he is ordered by the Corporal of the guard.

In the night, he must suffer no fire, or light, to be kept in, near his post. When he sees or hears any body advancing towards him, he must challenge boldly, *Who comes there?* If they don't answer, he must make ready, and challenge again. If they don't then answer, he must present, and challenge a third time: and if they still continue to advance without speaking, he must fire at them, and retreat to his guard if he finds it necessary, if not, he will load again and continue upon his post. This is to be understood when there is any danger from an enemy. If the person, or persons, answers *Friend*, the Sentry lets them pass, unless he has orders to stop every one. In that case he will bid them *Stand*, and then pass the word, for the Corporal of the guard, to the next Sentry.

If it is the Relief that approaches when the Sentry challenges, the Corporal will answer *Relief*, to which the Sentry answers, *Stand Relief, advance Corporal*. The Corporal then orders his men to *rest their Firelocks*, and advances to give him the counter-sign: after which he relieves him, as above directed, and proceeds to the next Sentry.

If,

If, when a Sentry challenges, he is answered *Round*, or *Patrole*, he is to answer, *Pass Round*, or *Patrole*, and to rest his Firelock till they are past.

When two Sentries are posted together, they are not to talk, or make the least noise. If they hear any thing like the approach of horses, or any number of men, one of them is to return to the guard and acquaint the Officer with it, and then go back to his post. The Sentry that is left must be very attentive, and stand upon his guard; and if they don't answer when he challenges, he is to fire his piece, and return to the guard.

The Sentry at the Guard room door is to challenge when any person comes within twenty paces; if he is answered *Round*, he must reply *Stand Round*! rest his Firelock, and call the Serjeant of the guard. He will then have orders from his Officer to let the *Round* advance, upon which he will say *Advance Round*!

If, when a Sentry challenges, he is answer'd *Visiting round*, he must reply, *Advance, with the counter-sign*, and suffer the person to come no nearer than the end of his musket, till he has received the sign.

When the army is near the enemy, it is usual to order the Sentries round the camp to pass the word *All's well*! from one to another, every half hour. When these are the orders, every Sentry must listen with great attention, and as soon as he hears the one upon his right call *All's well*, he must immediately echo the same, turning his face to the left. If any one Sentry should fall asleep, he is sure to be discovered; for the Officer of the quarter guard, being informed by his Sentry, that the word does not come round, will send a Corporal and a file of men to find out where it stopp'd, and the offender will be punished with death.

Thus you see, my fellow country-men, that there is a great deal required of a Sentry upon real service, and that, for his own sake, it behoves him to be vigilant and attentive.

All Sentries are to rest their Firelocks to the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major of their own regiment; but to those of another regiment they only stand shouldered. It is here understood, that they are also to *rest* to all General Officers.

C H A P. X.

The DUTY of a MILITIA-MAN upon the MARCH.

WHETHER the regiment marches by platoons or by files, no soldier is to leave his platoon on any pretence whatever, without leave from his Officer, unless he chuses to be kill'd by the country people as a marauder, or severely punish'd when he returns.

Every regiment, or body of troops, will have a van-guard and a rear-guard for its security, both of which are always to keep within sight of the main body.

The duty of the van-guard is to inspect into all places as they go along, where any number of the enemy might lie concealed, such as villages or woods. When any of these are a little distant from the road, the Officer commanding the van will detach small parties to examine them, who are to be very particular in their enquiry, and report to the Officer, who will halt his party till they return. If the van guard should be attack'd by the enemy, no man must think of retreating, till he is ordered so
to

to do, as it may be frequently necessary to keep the enemy in play, till the main body has time to form.

The chief business of the rear-guard is pick up all soldiers that stay behind, and to march them prisoners, that they may be punish'd for disobedience of orders. In order therefore to discover such offenders, a strict search must be made into all houses, barns, and other places where a marauder may lie conceal'd. If the rear-guard should be attack'd by the enemy, they must make a resolute defence, and not think of joining their corps till they are overpower'd, and then they must retreat in a regular manner.

For the further security of a regiment, it is usual to detach small parties, commanded by a Serjeant, which are to keep upon the flanks of the battalion, at the distance of a hundred, or a hundred and fifty yards. These are called *flanking parties*. They are to inspect narrowly into all such places as may afford cover to any of the enemy's troops. But these parties are to proceed with great caution, lest they should be surprised. If they fall in with a party of the enemy, they are to fire, to give notice to the regiment, and a detachment will immediately be sent to support them; but if the enemy gives way, they are not to pursue, lest they fall into an ambuscade: they must not however, by any means retreat, unless overpower'd by numbers, and then it must be done in a regular manner.

If in marching by platoons, there should be a necessity to form the battalion, upon the word

Halt!

The whole stands fast.

Form the battalion ! or beating to arms.

Each platoon wheels to the left, and thus the battalion is form'd in an instant.

If the enemy appears upon the right, the commanding Officer will order the regiment to wheel upon the center, and he will then be ready for them.

If the enemy appears in front, and that the commanding Officer chuses to form the regiment without halting, he will order the Drums to beat the first part of the assembly, upon which the right hand platoon of each sub-division must incline to the right, and the left must double up by inclining to the left. The Drums will then repeat the same beat, upon which the right hand sub divisions incline to the right, and the left double up by inclining to the left, as before. The regiment is now form'd into grand divisions. Then the same beat will be again repeated, upon which the first and third grand divisions incline to the right, and the second and fourth double up, by inclining to the left. Thus the battalion is form'd into wings. After this, the same beat will be repeated a fourth time, at which the right wing inclines to the right, and the left doubles up, by inclining to the left : and thus the battalion is form'd without halting.

If a large body of the enemy's horse should appear, the commanding Officer will probably chuse to form the square, which may be done with great ease, and in very little time, in the following manner.

The regiment being brought up into four grand divisions, in the foregoing manner, the commanding Officer, having caution'd you to form the square, will order the Drums to beat the *long roll* ; upon which the first grand division stands fast, the
second

second and third march till they are within half distance of the division before them, and then, dividing in the center, wheel to the right and left outwards, forming thus the right and left faces of the square. The fourth grand division continues marching till its flanks touch the right and left faces, and thus forms the rear face. Upon the words

Face square ! or a flam.

The rear face comes to the right about, the Officers changing places with the Serjeants.

If, upon seeing you prepared to receive them, the enemy should retire to a little distance, yet not seem to abandon their enterprize, your commanding Officer will probably continue his march without reducing the square. He will give the words

Take care to march by the front face !

Upon which the right face, faces to the left, the left face to the right, and the rear face goes to the right about.

March !

The whole square steps off together, and the Drum beat the grenadiers march. The right and left faces are to be very careful in keeping up their files.

The danger being over, the square will be again reduced into four grand divisions. The common method of doing this is as follows. The front face stands fast, the rear face, together with the right and left faces, go to the right about, and, wheeling inwards, march to the rear till they have gain'd their proper distance. They then come a-

gain to the right about. But this is a very tedious method, and is highly improper, as it is a retrograde movement, which is very absurd when the regiment is upon the march.

There is another method (by the bye, I never saw it practised) which may be done without losing either ground or time, as the regiment will keep moving forward all the while it is forming: it is thus.

I suppose the square to be marching by the front face.

Take care to reduce the square !

The whole stands fast.

March !

The front face marches slowly forward, the rear face stands fast, and the right and left faces, each dividing in the center, wheel back and join their respective divisions. As soon as the division before them has gain'd its distance, the Officer commanding each division gives the word *March !* Thus the square is reduced by a very simple movement, without the least loss of ground or time. The only objection that can be made, is the wheeling backward, as in that manner of wheeling it is difficult to keep the ranks *dress*; but we find, by experience, that with a little practice, the men may be brought to perform it in very good order, provided they are caution'd to wheel slowly.

Before I conclude this chapter upon marching, it will be proper to inform you, that no man must, on any account, tie his Firelock fast to his tent-pole, for the sake of carrying them with more ease, as it might be attended with very dangerous

con-

consequences, in case the enemy should appear suddenly.

If any man should have an absolute occasion to quit his rank for a few minutes, he must ask permission of the Officer, and leave his arms with his comrade.

CHAP. XI.

The DUTY of a SOLDIER, or MILITIA-MAN in CAMP.

IN case of rebellion, or invasion, the Militia of this kingdom would probably be ordered to take the field; it is therefore necessary that you should know something of Camp-duty. And first it will be proper to make you acquainted with such general orders as relate to the private Soldier, or Militia-man.

No person belonging to the army is to go out a hunting or fowling.

Any one that is caught fishing in a gentleman's pond, or draining it, will be severely punish'd.

No soldier is to fire his piece in Camp.

No soldier is to stir out of Camp without a pass sign'd by an Officer.

No soldier to cut down trees, or fell wood of any kind.

Any one that is found gathering pease, or beans, or turnips, &c. will be try'd and punish'd as a marauder.

No soldier is to take his arms out of the bell-tents after retreat beating.

Every soldier is always to appear clean, his hair comb'd, and well dress'd.

Any man that is convicted of selling his powder, ball, or ammunition bread, will be punish'd with the utmost severity.

No soldier to be out of Camp after retreat beating.

It is forbid on pain of death, to all soldiers, grooms or followers of the army, to sell any forage.

Any sutlers that refuse to change the men's money, or demand a reward, or oblige them to drink in order to get their money changed, shall be plunder'd, and turn'd out of Camp.

Piquets to patrol from ten at night till daylight, to confine all men that are out of their tents.

All lights to be put out before ten at night.

I have given you these few orders, that you may have some notion what, in general, is expected from a soldier in the field; but whenever you are encamp'd, you will have many more particular orders, which are to be obey'd with the utmost punctuality.

The regimental duty in camp consists in mounting the quarter guard, the rear guard, and the picquet. These are relieved every twenty-four hours, and are composed of an equal number of men from each company.

The quarter and rear guards mount at eight o'clock in the morning, and are form'd in the following manner.

The men for guard, of each company, are first to be inspected by the Corporal, who is answerable for any defect or impropriety in their dress. He will then form them in a single rank facing the parade, and in a line with the bells of arms. As soon as the troop has done beating, the Adjutant will give the words

[61]

Advance to form the Quarter Guard !

Upon which the whole marches forward to the front line of parade.

Form the Quarter Guard !

The whole faces to the right and left inwards.

March !

You march and join in the center.

Front !

Face to the right and left outwards, forming thus a rank entire. You are now to pass a second examination by the Adjutant, concerning your arms, ammunition, accoutrements and dress. These being found in order, the Adjutant informs the Officer that his guard is ready. The Drum upon the right of the whole line then beats a short preparative, which having been repeated in the front of each regiment, the quarter guards of the whole Camp march off together. The rear guards march off at the same time towards the rear. When the new quarter guard comes within six or eight paces of the old one, the Officer will give you the words

Halt ! Rest your Firelocks !

And having spoken with the Officer he relieves, he will order,

Shoulder !

Then

Then the new guard must be number'd and the sentries relieved. Whilst this is going on, the Officer will command,

Take care the new guard! To the right open your files!

You face to the right.

March!

The right hand man of the whole steps off with his left foot and marches slowly on. When he raises the left foot a second time, the man next to him also lifts his left foot and continues marching in an even pace with his leader. The third man observes the same directions, and so on till the whole is in motion, except the man upon the left of all. You will then have the word

Halt!

You stand fast.

Front!

You face to the left. The files were open'd to let the old guard march thro'. The relief being return'd, and the signal on the Drum echo'd along the line, both guards rest. Then the old guard clubs and troops thro' the intervals of the new guard. When they are march'd clear, the Officer of the new guard will give the words

Shoulder!

Face to the right!

March!

March!

Upon which you wheel round and take up the ground where the old guard stood.

From the time you mount to the time you are relieved (which will be at the same hour the next morning) no man must stir from his guard without leave from the Officer. Your duty, whilst you are on this guard, is to stand sentry for the security of your own regiment, and your general orders are,

To suffer no person whatever to pass through the Camp Colours.

To suffer no person on horseback, nor wheel carriage, to pass thro' the men's streets, except General Officers, Aid-de-camps, Brigade Majors, and the commanding Officer of your own regiment.

To suffer no soldiers to walk along the Officers street.

The other duties of a sentry have been already explain'd in a former chapter.

The quarter guard consists of a Subaltern and thirty men, and the rear guard of a Serjeant and twelve.

The plique, consisting of a Captain, two Subalterns, three Serjeants, two Drums, and fifty men, mounts in the evening, immediately after retreat beating. As soon as the * taps begin, the orderly Corporal of each company assembles his men for the plique, and having examin'd their arms, ammunition, &c. forms them in three ranks within their respective streets. When the retreat beats off, he marches them forward, till the front rank is in a

* Taps upon the Drum, begun by the quarter guard upon the right, as a signal for the Drums of the line to brace.

line with the bells of arms. The retreat being ended, the Adjutant commands,

Advance to form the Plquet !

At which, the whole marches forward, at open order, till they come upon the three lines of parade.

Halt !

The whole stands fast, except the Officers, Sergeants and Drums, who come to the right about.

Form the Plquet !

You face to the right and left inwards.

March !

You close to the center, and the Officers, Sergeants, and Drums, take their posts. The orderly Corporals close also to the center, keeping opposite to the men of their respective companies.

Halt !

You face to the front. The Officers do the same by going to the right-about, and the orderly Corporals face the plquet. The Adjutant examines the plquet, and then reports to the Captain that his plquet is ready. The Captain then orders,

Take care ! Open your Pans !

Upon which you push back the hammer with your right hand, the Firelock remaining upon your

shoulder. The Officer will then inspect your pans and ammunition.

Shut your Pans !

Which you do with your right hand also, without moving your piece from your shoulder.

Polse your Firelocks !

Rest on your Arms !

Draw your Rammers !

You fall back with your right foot, and facing to the right, draw your rammer, turn, shorten, and put it in the barrel, the butt of the Firelock remaining on the same spot; you then seize the muzzle of the piece with your right hand, and continue in that position till the word

Front !

At which you bring up your right foot and face proper. The Officers will then walk from right to left along the ranks, and as they pass each man raises his rammer a little and lets it drop again to the bottom of the barrel, that the Officers may hear whether your Firelocks are clean.

Return your Rammers !

You fall back as before, recover your rammers and return them, immediately bringing your right hand under the lock.

Shoulder !

You

You bring up your right feet, and shoulder at the same time, at two motions. If you are upon actual service, you will then be ordered to

Prime and Load !

Which must be done regularly and together. When this is done, the Field Officer of the day having visited the plquet, the Captain will order,

To the right and left to your Companies !

Upon which, the plquet faces, from the center to the right and left outwards.

March !

Step off with the feet next the front, and march till you come opposite to your own bell of arms.

Halt !

You face the tents.

Recover your Arms !

March !

Upon which you march and lodge your arms in the bell-tent. Instead of this last command, the words order'd to be used by the army are, *March, and lodge your arms !* But these are extremely improper, first because they do not express what is immediately to be perform'd ; and secondly because the men are accusom'd, at all other times, to step off at the word *March* ; it is therefore very improperly placed at the beginning of a command.

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Remains of a Book of 1000 Years Ago

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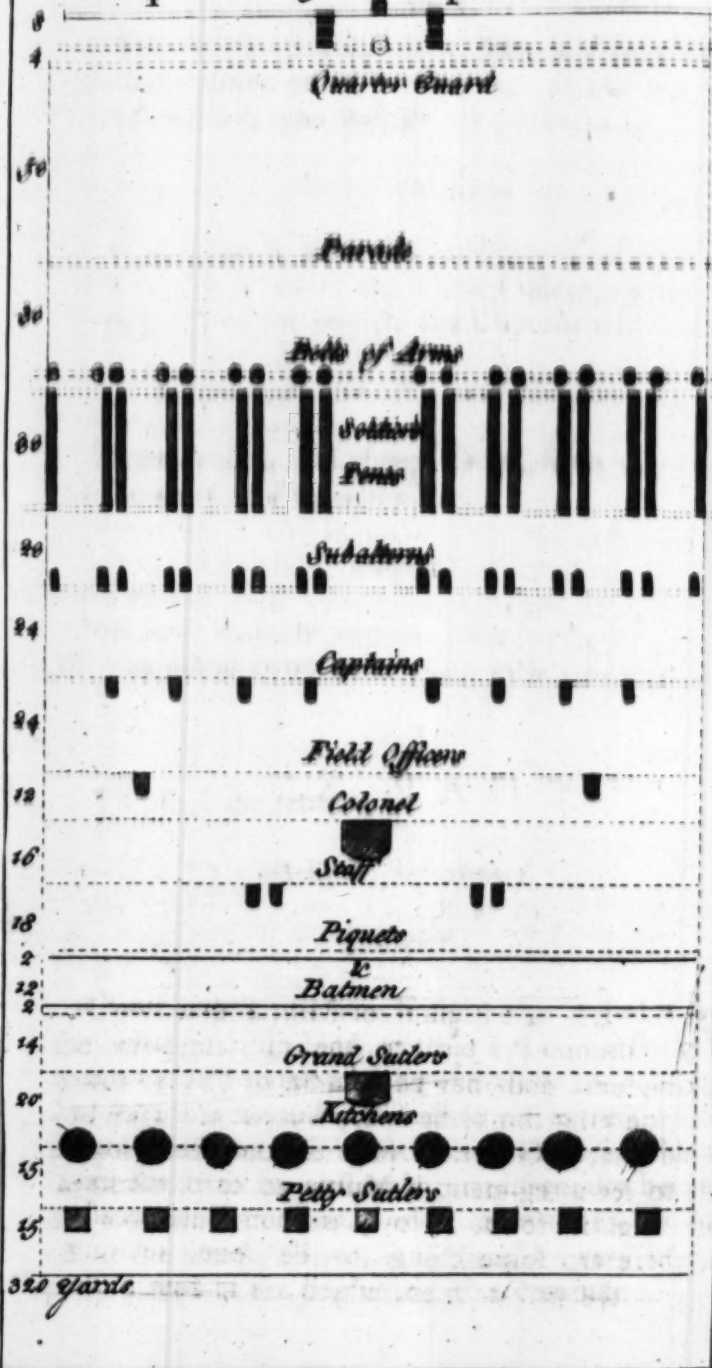
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Abstract

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Diagram of a Regiment of a Company 100 Men each.



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The design in forming this plquet, is, that there may be a number of men of each regiment ready, at a moment's warning, in case of an attempt to surprize the camp, to oppose the enemy, till the line has had time to form: therefore, during the twenty-four hours you are upon this duty, no man must stir out of camp on any account whatsoever, nor undress himself in the night.

There are several other, both ordinary and extraordinary guards, which are mounted in the manner already described in a former chapter.

The annexed plan needs no explanation: a single view of it will be sufficient to give you a tolerable idea of the incampment of a regiment of foot, consisting of nine companies of 100 men each, according to the present establishment of the army. There being a smaller number of men makes no difference, except in the soldiers streets: the distances from front to rear are exactly the same.

C H A P. XII.

In what Manner a Battalion of MILITIA is to pass in REVIEW.

WHEN a battalion of Militia marches, it becomes subject to the military laws of this kingdom, and may be commanded by whomsoever the king thinks fit to appoint; it is therefore possible that a General Officer of the army may chuse to see a regiment of Militia go thro' the exercise, &c. in form. Now, as upon these occasions, there are some things to be done, relating chiefly to the private men, which are seldom practised on the days of exercise, a separate chapter
on

on the subject is necessary, in order that an English Militia man may know how to perform every thing that can be expected from him.

First, I must inform you, that your character as a good or a bad battalion depends greatly upon your appearance and behaviour, on these publick occasions; therefore every man who has the credit of his regiment at heart, will be sure to appear perfectly neat, his hair well comb'd, his linnen clean, his cloaths brush'd, his shoes bright, his gaiters tight to his legs and without wrinkles; his accoutrements proper, and his arms in compleat order.

The commanding Officer having carefully inspected the ranks, to see that the Officers have done their duty, in examining the arms, accoutrements, &c. will then order the Adjutant to tell off the battalion into *front* and *rear* half-files, wings, *grand* and *sub-divisions*.

This being done, the Major will post the Officers, bring the Colours to the center, and form the regiment six deep, fix the bayonets, and then order the men to rest upon their arms, till he has notice that the General is approaching. N. B. If it be only a Major-General, he must be received without fixt bayonets.

It is usual for the reviewing General to come first upon the right. As soon as he comes within thirty paces of the flank, the Major gives the words

Present your Arms!

The whole come down to their *rest*, briskly and together, and the Officers salute as he passes along the front, provided his rank entitles him to that compliment. The Drums begin to beat, when the men come down to their *rest*, either a march,

two rattles, or three, according to the rank of the General.

The Instant he comes opposite the left hand file of the battalion, the Drums cease, that the Major may be heard, who then gives the words

Face to the left !

Upon which the battalion faces as directed, and rest their bayonets. When the General comes opposite the rear rank, the Drums cease again, and the Major repeats

Face to the left !

As before.

As soon as he is opposite to the right hand file,

Face to the left !

On which you face again to your proper front.

The General will then order what he chuses the regiment should perform. The common method is to see the men go thro' the *Manual Exercise*, the *Evolutions*, and some part of the *Firings*; for the whole of the firings, as they are practised in the army, continue too long for the patience of most Generals.

These things being over, you will probably be ordered to march past the General in grand divisions: for which purpose, the Officers will be ordered to take their posts in battalion, the rear ranks closed to the front, and the Major will then command,

By grand divisions, to the right wheel !

March !

The

The four grand divisions, and the company of grenadiers (after the firing is over, they join again upon the right) wheel together. The Captains that were upon the right of the battalion post themselves in the front of the first grand division, the Lieutenants that were upon the right, in the front of the second, the Ensigns in the front of the third, the Lieutenants of the left, in the front of the fourth, and the Captains of the left in the rear of the whole.

The left flank of the divisions are now towards the General; the regiment must therefore march forward a little way, and wheel twice to the left, during which it is best to keep the ranks closed, as it will save a good deal of time and trouble in wheeling. Thus the battalion being in a proper position to pass the General, the grenadiers are to proceed and open their rank in marching, the center rank stepping off when the front has gain'd its proper distance, and so on throughout the whole regiment. The Major, on horseback, leads the grenadiers, and the Colonel marches at the head of the first grand division. The Pioneers in the front of the battalion. The Serjeants on the flanks, with their halberts club'd. The Drums dress with the front ranks of their respective divisions. The Lieutenant-Colonel in the rear of the whole, unless he commands the regiment, in which case he takes the post of the Colonel in the front.

After this, it is not unusual for the General to order the regiment to march by companies: the Major then having wheel'd up the grand divisions, and form'd the battalion upon its former ground, will proceed thus,

Rear ranks, take your distance!

To the right close by companies!

Upon

Upon which the Officers, Serjeants, Drums, and Pioneers face towards their respective companies. The grenadiers, as well as the battalion, face to the right, except the right hand file of each company.

March !

The whole steps off together. The Officers, Serjeants, Drums, and Pioneers, march to their companies : the men keep moving, but are to gain very little ground, except where the files happen to be too open, The Colours go to the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel's company.

Halt !

The whole faces to the front.

Each company must then be told off in *fours*, and to prevent mistakes, the front rank should be told, *you stand fast, you wheel out, &c.*

To the right, wheel by fours ! March !

Each rank wheels separately by fours to the right.

The Captain of grenadiers will now order the four front rank men upon the right of the regiment to wheel to the left, and then *March !* When these four begin to wheel, the whole front rank of grenadiers march on, and wheel successively by fours upon the same ground on which the first four wheel'd. When the last four of the front rank wheel, the first four of the center rank does the same, and the whole rank begins to march : the rear rank follows its example when the last four of the center rank wheels.

The

The Colonel's company then moves on to the ground on which the grenadiers stood, and wheels off to the left in the same manner. When the grenadiers come within two or three paces of the line on which the General stands, they wheel again to the left, and the company passes in the following order.

The Pioneer.

The Captain.

The Subalterns.

The Serjeants, with halberts advanced.

The Corporals.

The Drums.

The Front rank.

The Center rank.

The Rear rank.

The other companies pass by in the same succession. The Field Officers march as Captains of their respective companies. The Staff before the Colonel's company.

If he should happen to be a young General, or that his dinner is not quite ready, probably he may chuse to view the regiment man by man.

If so, the Aid-de-Camp will tell the Captain of grenadiers that the regiment must *file off*. When the first four come within ten Yards of the General, they make a short *halt*, face to the right, and march past man by man: the next four do the same when they come upon the same ground, and so the whole regiment.

The Captains of each company will give their field-returns to the Aid-de-Camp, as they pass; who, if he knows his business, will place himself on the right of the General and at some distance from him; but it is not uncommon to find these

gen-

gentlemen so situated that the delivery of the return shall interfere with the salute: some of these Generals are so fond of this very awkward compliment, that tho' you may have saluted twice before, in marching past by companies, the Officers must salute again.

As soon as the companies have passed the General, they must *halt*, *rank up*, and march again by fours. When the Captain of grenadiers comes opposite to the ground where the left of the battalion stood, he will wheel to the left; and, when he comes upon the front line, wheel again to the left, and then proceed to his former ground upon the right of the line. When the center rank comes to the ground, on which the front rank wheel'd to the left the second time, it marches six paces forward, and then wheels to the left. When the rear rank comes to the ground on which the center rank wheel'd, it also proceeds six paces further and then wheels. The center and rear ranks move on a brisk pace, till they cover the front rank. When the grenadiers have got to their former ground, the Captain will *halt*, and *wheel them to the left by fours*, which brings them round to their proper position. The rest of the companies follow his example; thus the battalion is again restored; and thus ends our chapter on reviewing.

C H A P. XIII.

*The DUTY of a MILITIA-MAN in the
Day of BATTLE.*

WELL, my good countrymen, we are now come to a chapter of more importance than all the rest put together, and for the sake of which all the others were written. It is, as it were, the metropolis, or county-town, and the foregoing chapters may be consider'd as so many different roads leading to it. Hitherto we have been learning how to fight; but now we are actually come to the point.

As you are Englishmen, I take it for granted, that very few of you want courage. No doubt there are some cowards among us; but I am sure the number is very small: cowardice is by no means constitutional in this kingdom. I am sorry to think (and so are you all) that we have so lately been disgraced by the behaviour of a man who was born among us! yet upon the whole, we may be glad that there proved but one coward among so many of our countrymen. I dare say there is not a single man in the Militia who would not be glad to have the drubbing of such a dastardly soldier. Now he dares to shew his face, in publick, or that any Englishman will be seen in his company, is indeed wonderful. The man who professes himself a soldier, yet behaves like an old woman when he comes before the enemy, if the clemency of his Sovereign suffers him to live, (for the laws of war require that he should die) ought at least to be condemn'd to the society of old women,
have

have his sword converted into a distaff, his sash into a bunch of flax, and his gorget into a water-pot, to moisten his thread : and thus let him spin out his *thread* of life as long as he can ; but let him not presume to associate with men.

The Militia of England are not to march out of the kingdom ; therefore whenever you meet the enemy it must be in defence of your king, your country, your lands, your houses, your parents, your wives, your children, your liberty, and your religion. Remember this, and desert your colours if you can ! The cock that will not defend his own dunghill against an invader, can be no true-bred English cock.

First, let me assure you that the fire of a regiment, unless it be very near, is far from being so terrible a thing as those who are not experienced in these matters are apt to imagine. One would think that almost every ball must do execution ; but this is so far from being the case, that, in a general engagement, not one ball in a hundred does any mischief, till the armies come within twenty or thirty paces of each other. For this reason, if you have any desire to triumph over your enemies, or the least regard for your own safety, you will be very cautious not to throw away your fire.

The French are a very flashy, noisy people, and generally attack with great seeming fury. Now if you should be so foolish as to be frighten'd at their cawing, and throw away your fire before you are quite sure of your man, they will certainly rush in upon you, and put you to the sword.

But notwithstanding all their fury, we all know that they have no true bottom : therefore the only way to cool their courage, is to disregard their harmless firing at a distance, and to keep deliberately advancing with your Firelocks upon your shoulders,

till you are within thirty yards of them. Then your commanding Officer will *halt* the regiment, and order the Drums to beat a *preparative*; upon which the right and left sub-divisions are to *make ready* and fire, and the rest in their proper turns. This will most certainly stop the career of the enemy, and throw them into confusion. Then your commanding Officer will order the signal for ceasing, and wait till the whole is loaded. After this the Drums will beat a march, and you will advance still nearer the enemy. At the next *preparative* you halt, and the whole makes ready. The commanding Officer will then give you the words,

Present! Fire!

Between the words *present* and *fire* he will give you sufficient time to level well, and take good aim, which every man, for his own sake, will be sure to do. The instant you have fired, he will give you the words *March! March!* upon which you are to charge your bayonets, march briskly up, and rush, like lions, into the broken ranks of the enemy.

A regiment that can be brought to act in this manner, must always be victorious. But I must caution you, after you have fired your volley, not to be in so great a hurry, as to break your ranks in advancing; for you are never to forget, that your whole strength consists in keeping together: you are therefore to keep a constant eye upon the Colours, and neither advance before nor stay behind them. Besides this, I must remind you, that from the beginning to the end, you are to be carefully attentive to the Officer who commands the platoon to which you belong, and to do nothing without a word of command, or a signal of the
Drum,

Drum. This is absolutely necessary to be observed with the strictest punctuality; for if every man were left to act as he thought proper, a general confusion would ensue, and a total overthrow would be the consequence.

As the safety of a regiment depends upon the due observance of these orders, it will be necessary to enforce them with the utmost severity; for tho' the thinking part of a battalion will be sure to observe such directions as are calculated for their own good; yet, lest there should be a few amongst you, who, by the disobedience of orders, might endanger the rest, the Officers and Serjeants in the rear, must have their eyes fixt upon the ranks before them, that in case any one of the men should dare to fire, or even lift his Firelock from his shoulder, without orders, they may instantly run him thro' the body with their pike-bayonets or halberts. This may seem a little inhuman at first; but it is far from being so in reality, when we consider that it is intended for the preservation of the whole regiment, perhaps the whole army; nay, it may be the whole nation: small beginnings, if not timely check'd, are often productive of very great and fatal consequences.

Implicit obedience to the commands of our superiors, is the very life and soul of all military operations; and without it an army of the bravest fellows that ever drew swords, will become as chaff before the wind in the presence of a well disciplin'd enemy.

We Englishmen pride ourselves on our dear liberty, and we are much in the right in so doing, provided it be not urged in opposition to military discipline. Thank God! we are a free born people, and I hope we shall always remain so: but then, the world is such, that our liberty is not to be defended, but by the sword; and the indispensable

laws of the sword are such, that an army without subordination and discipline is no better than a mob. If therefore you intend ever to be of service to your country, you must resolve at all times to obey your commanders with cheerfulness, and without uttering a single word, especially in the time you are marching towards the enemy; for if any man should be suffer'd to speak, some of his comrades might mistake it for a word of command, or it might draw their attention from the commanding Officer, or even hinder his being heard in the delivery of some important order: profound silence is therefore absolutely necessary upon these critical occasions.

What I am now going to say to you I know to be entirely useless to most Englishmen; but lest there should happen to be one poor spirited wretch in a whole regiment, who should dare to turn his back upon the enemy, and offer to run away, I must inform him, that the instant he faces about, the Officer or Serjeant in the rear will spit the coward upon his spontoon or halbert: or if he should chance to escape, for the present, as soon as he is taken he will be shot at the head of the regiment.

I am certain that no regiment would ever turn its back to the enemy, till it is order'd to retreat, if the men did but consider, that in all battles, the slaughter scarce begins till the routed army gives way. So long as a regiment keeps together, even tho' it should be overpower'd, it can never be greatly hurt, as, by retiring with the whole line, it is in no danger of being cut to pieces by the cavalry; but a regiment that behaves itself so ill as to suffer itself to be entirely broken, becomes an easy prey to the enemy.

Some people have got a notion, that the best way to save their lives, in case of a defeat, is to throw

throw down their arms and beg for quarter ; but I would advise no man to try the experiment, so long as it can possibly be avoided ; for tho' upon the whole, the French are not an ungenerous enemy in these cases, yet in the confusion of a battle, it is always difficult to obtain quarter. Your Firelock is your best friend ; let me advise you never to part from it, but in the last extremity.

There is another irregularity which I believe is more likely to happen among British troops than any that I have hitherto mention'd : I mean too great eagerness and impetuosity in the pursuit of the enemy, after they are defeated. This has often been productive of very bad consequences, and therefore ought to be carefully guarded against. No soldier must, upon any terms, quit his rank for the sake of plunder, on pain of being severely punish'd for disobedience of orders : nor must any one regiment, or brigade, advance before the rest of the line. It is a common stratagem in war to order a few regiments to give way in order to break the adversary's line. Now if this should be the design of the enemy, and any of your regiments should take the bait, they would probably be surrounded and cut to pieces. Hence the necessity of keeping in a line with the rest.

If perchance you should observe the regiment upon your right or left to lose ground, or behave not quite so well as they should do, you are not by any means to think of adding to the disgrace of your country by following their example : on the contrary, you are to shew them how Englishmen ought to behave, and probably they may be caught with emulation, and by rallying, retrieve their honour. A few brave battalions have often saved a whole army : and how glorious a reflexion is it for every individual who belong'd to such regiments ! Besides, you are not to think the battle lost because

a battalion or two have given way. In a general engagement one sees but a very small part of the whole line. Tho' things should at any time not take so favourable a turn in that part of the army where you happen to be, yet it is very possible that the right or left, or center, may be victorious: how shameful would it then be for a regiment to retreat whilst the greatest part of the army were advancing.

There is another thing which is very apt to make wrong impressions upon a soldier during a battle, against which it is therefore my duty to warn you. It may happen, in the vicissitude of an engagement, that the General may find it necessary to make some alteration in the disposition of his troops. With this intent he may order some regiments to retreat in order to change their ground. If therefore you are order'd to go to the right about, you are not thence to conclude the battle lost, as it may probably be done with the design above mention'd; so that you must expect every moment a command to halt, and face the enemy.

If, in the engagement, any man should receive a slight wound, he is not therefore to quit his rank and fall back; for, if upon examination, it appears that he might have continued to do his duty, notwithstanding his wound, he will be punish'd for deserting his Colours without sufficient cause.

If it should ever happen that the regiment is broken, and obliged to retire in disorder, you are to halt in the rear as soon as possible, and, continuing with the body of the regiment, fall instantly into your proper rank and file; for you may be certain that the Officers will rally the battalion in the rear of some other corps, as soon as they can, and will then march you up to resume your former post in the line. A very brave regiment may have the misfortune to be thus dispersed for a while, ei-
ther

ther by some column of the enemy, or by being particularly exposed to some powerful battery of cannon. When this is the case, its being broken will cast no reflexion on the corps, provided it was known to rally and behave like a regiment the remainder of the day. In obliging you to rally and face the enemy, your own safety is chiefly consulted; for those cowards who endeavour to escape by running away, are sure to be cut down by the irregulars, or light horse, who seldom chuse to be troubled with prisoners, and therefore very rarely give quarter.

The common method of forming troops for battle is in two lines, with a corps de reserve at a little distance in the rear of the whole. If you happen to make part of the second line, and that the regiment which you cover should give way, there may be some danger of their carrying your whole regiment along with them, unless means are used to prevent it. As soon as your commanding Officer sees that there is no hopes of their rallying, and that they continue to come down upon you in confusion, he will give you the following words of command,

Divisions, to the right and left wheel backward!
March!

Upon which the second and third divisions, together with the sixth and seventh, wheel outward, leaving by that means the intervals of two subdivisions in each wing for the disorder'd battalion to pass thro'. The grenadiers, at the same time, march forward, inclining obliquely to the right and left, till they cover the center of the battalion, and thus protect the Colours. As soon as they have gain'd the center, they will charge their bayonets, as will also the front rank of the first and eighth

Sub-divisions, for their own security. When the fugitives have pass'd thro', you will hear

Divisions, as you were! March!

You wheel up to your former ground. The grenadiers face to the right and left, and march till they are clear of the battalion, and then halt, till the battalion joins them: for the commanding Officer will instantly march you up to fill the vacancy in the first line.

If that part of the line where you are posted should be attack'd by a deep column of the enemy, there will then be more occasion than ever to reserve your fire till the last moment. Your commanding Officer will probably chuse to salute the column with a general discharge of the whole regiment; but you must not expect the word *Present!* till it is within ten yards, or less, of your front rank. To avoid the cannon upon your flanks, this attack will certainly be made upon the center; therefore the regiment must present their pieces obliquely from the right and left, which if properly executed will stagger the column not a little. But it is advisable, as soon as the design of this compact body is no longer dubious, to order the grenadiers to face to the right and left inwards, and march briskly along the front till they join in the center. They may begin to fire when the column is at the distance of a hundred yards; and as great bodies move slow, they will have time to fire several times, which, if the grenadiers are tolerable marks men, will disconcert the gentlemen a good deal. When the column comes within thirty yards, the grenadiers having given their last fire, must face to the right and left inwards, and wheeling round by files, march thro' the center of the battalion into the rear, where, at the distance of about twenty

or

or thirty yards from the rear rank, the Captain will *face* and *wheel* them to the *right* and *left outwards*, then order them to *front*, and go on with their loading. When the grenadiers, after their last fire, faced inwards in order to retreat, the Colours, with the six center files, fall back, and facing outwards, double to the right and left. As soon as the grenadiers have pass'd thro', having already faced inward, whilst the grenadiers were passing, they march, front, and move briskly up into their former station. The Colonel will wait till the grenadiers have had time to load, and then give the words,

From the center, to the right and left wheel backwards! March!

Upon which, the regiment, dividing in the center, wheels slowly back, till the flanks of each wing are clear of the flanks of the grenadier company, which the Captain will take care to post at such a distance as not to interfere with the battalion: this distance will be greater or less according to the strength of the regiment; for each wing becomes a radius of a circle, which is greater or less in proportion to the number of files: now the captain of grenadiers must form his company in the rear at such a distance, that his right and left flank may not touch the circumference of these two circles, which he may easily do by the eye, without being a geometrician. One of the Colours wheels with the right wing, and the other with the left: The Colonel with the right, and the Lieutenant-Colonel with the left. If this appearance does not stop the progress of the column, the commanding Officer will give them a general discharge of the whole regiment, which, if they are not invulnerable,

able, must play the very devil with them, as every ball will do double or treble execution.

If ever you are attack'd by cavalry, your safety, as in the former case, depends entirely on reserving your fire; for if you should foolishly throw it away whilst they are at a distance, they will instantly put spurs to their horses, and drive in among you; but, if on the contrary, you do not fire at all, you may be very certain they will never come within fifty yards of you with their whole body. You must expect that they will advance small parties very near your front rank in order to provoke you to fire at them; but you are by no means to honour them with a single shot. The best way to keep them intirely at a distance is to advance the grenadiers in the front of the regiment. Yet, if contrary to their custom, they should advance within thirty or forty yards, your commanding Officer may possibly give you the word *present!* but you are to be very attentive to the next word of command, for it is almost certain that instead of *fire!* he will say, *recover your arms!* As soon as you come down to your *present!* the cavalry will *halt!* and when they find you so steady as to *recover* without firing a shot, they will most certainly *thear off.*

Thus, I think, I have mention'd every case that can possibly happen in a general engagement, except such as may arise from an uncommon peculiarity of situation; in which you will be directed by your Officers. This chapter will, I presume, be sufficient to give you a general notion of what is expected from you, and may in some degree remove your apprehensions of danger in some instances where no danger was to be fear'd. You will likewise be convinced that your success depends entirely on your resolution, your attention, and your obedience.

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CHAP. XIV,

Containing **ADVICE to a battalion of MILITIA in case of an INVASION.**

FOR my own part, I am of opinion, that, during the present war, we are in no danger of being invaded by the French; but, as the fortune of war is various, there may come a time, when these ambitious neighbours may dare to execute what they now only threaten. I will therefore throw together a few directions, which may probably be of service to some future Officers of the Militia, who are not supposed to be much conversant in these matters.

It is possible that a fleet of transports may appear off the coast so unexpectedly, that the commanding Officer of a regiment of Militia may, for some time, be left to act according to his own judgment, for want of orders. In this case, he will acquaint the regiment, that they are to entertain no thoughts of flying before the enemy; that, on the contrary, he is determined to oppose their progress to the utmost of his power; and that he is assur'd of immediate assistance from the neighbouring troops.

His first business must be to order the country people that dwell near the coast, instantly to abandon their habitations, driving before them all their cattle, and destroying all provisions and forage, which they cannot take along with them; their straw especially must be entirely consumed, it being a thing which the enemy will not bring with them, and yet without which they cannot long subsist.

The

Tho' a Colonel of Militia may have no legal authority to proceed in this manner, nevertheless it is so absolutely necessary in case of an attempt to invade us, that he will run no risk of being censured, and the nation would undoubtedly consider the sufferers. He must therefore be very arbitrary in his commands, tho' to a free people, and set fire to the houses of those who refuse to comply. They may leave women or children upon their farms, but not one man must be suffer'd to remain, which will distress the invaders for want of guides.

The enemy will probably make choice of some sandy beach to land upon, for the security of their ships, and, if possible, will take care to cover their landing with the cannon of their frigates. In that case, it would be foolish to think of obstructing the disembarkation, unless it were within musket shot of the cliff, or that you had time, and conveniency to erect a battery of three or four pieces of cannon, or that you could throw up an intrenchment, to cover your people : but this will very seldom be the case ; therefore the commanding Officer will rather turn his thoughts upon obstructing or retarding the progress of the enemy, till the arrival of a sufficient body of troops to make head against them.

With this intent, he will possess himself of the road leading from the beach up into the country. If there are two or three of these roads, he must divide his battalion, himself remaining with the major part at the post which is most likely to be attack'd. In these roads he will order a breast work to be thrown up in the narrowest part, with positive orders, to the Officers commanding each, to defend them to the last extremity. If there are any houses, or barns, or walls, that command the roads, so that you can fire from them upon any part of the road in the front of your breast-work,

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you are, without ceremony, to strike a number of loop holes thro' the walls, and line them with as many of your men as can stand conveniently. The Officer or Serjeant, who commands these men, will take care to barricade every door or avenue, except that which communicates with your intrenchment, whether he is to retire in case he finds himself in danger of being storm'd or surrounded.

The next care of the commanding Officer is to secure a retreat. For this purpose he will detach a subaltern, with thirty men, to the distance of about half a mile, in the rear, upon the road thro' which the troops, that are sent to his assistance, will probably march. If it should happen that there is a more defensible pass at a greater or less distance, the subaltern should not be limited to half a mile. As soon as this gentleman comes to his post, he must immediately set his men to work, and throw up a good breast-work, which is form'd by the earth thrown out of the ditch on the outside. He will also take possession of any walls, houses, &c. and perforate them for the purpose above mention'd.

In chusing the passes which he intends to dispute, the commanding Officer will take special notice that they are not commanded by any spot of ground to which it is possible for the enemy to draw up their cannon; and he will particularly observe that the ground falls immediately from the front of his intrenchment, so that their cannon cannot possibly be brought to bear upon him; otherwise he may be certain they will attempt to force him with their artillery, which indeed a couple of field pieces would instantly effect. The best situation he can pitch upon, is a hollow road on the brow of a cliff, hill, or precipice, which are far from being uncommon upon the English coast, as the shore is generally bold.

These

These precautions being taken, it is very possible for one battalion of resolute Englishmen to stop the progress of a whole army.

The Officers commanding the different passes must be made acquainted with the post in their rear, which is intended to secure their retreat, and to which they are all to retire in case they should happen to be over-power'd. It will also be adviseable, if there be time for it, to open a communication between each post, for which purpose, as well as to assist in throwing up the intrenchments, it will be proper to detain a number of the country people.

A little before the enemy approaches, the battalion, or such part of it as shall be posted at each pass, must be drawn up in divisions, or platoons, according to the breadth of the pass, leaving no more room than will be sufficient for a single file to march down upon the right flank. The front rank of the first platoon stands close up to the breast-work with recover'd arms. The earth upon which they stand must be raised about a foot and a half, so that the rest of the troops may be entirely cover'd. The succeeding platoons must be form'd within two paces of each other, and the ranks at close order.

When the enemy are within about sixty yards, the Officer commanding the platoon will order the front rank of the first platoon to *present* and *fire*; which as soon as they have done, they face to the right, and march briskly down the right flank, and as soon as they have gain'd the rear of the whole, load again. The instant the front rank fired, the center rank makes ready, and the front rank having got clear, move up, *present*, and *fire*; the rear rank succeeds the center, and in like manner the succeeding platoons. Each Officer continues close up to the parapet till his three ranks have fired, and marches into the rear in the rear of the rear rank.

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rank. I cannot help cautioning the young Officers upon this occasion, not to duck or shew the least sign of fear, as that would undoubtedly have a bad effect upon the men, who are greatly influenced by the countenance of their Officers.

In this manner you may keep up a continual fire upon the enemy, thro' which it will be impossible for them to advance, if, as I said before, you are so happily situated as to render it impossible for them to bring their cannon to bear upon you.

But if they happen to be very clever at their trade, and should by some stratagem get upon your flanks, or seem likely to compass your rear, you have then nothing left but to retreat to your place of rendezvous, in as good order as you can.

During these transactions, nay even from the first appearance of the enemy, the commanding Officer would do well to employ some of the country people in felling trees and laying them across the roads. This will considerably obstruct the cavalry (if they have any) and the artillery of the enemy.

The regiment need be in no fear of not having time enough to gain the place of general rendezvous, as the enemy will pursue very cautiously in a strange country; besides, the trees across the road will effectually retard their light horse.

When the battalion has got within the intrenchment, the platoons will form in the same manner as they did for the defence of the former; but the whole regiment being now together, the commanding Officer will have more troops than can be of any use, as no more than a single rank can fire at a time; he will therefore detach, at the least, two thirds of the battalion, with orders to throw up another slight breast work across the road, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile in the rear; and to line it with only two platoons, concealing the rest

rest behind the hedges alternately on both sides of the road: I say *alternately*, for if the platoons are posted opposite to each other, there will be some danger of their wounding their comrades, notwithstanding any orders they may have concerning the direction of their fire. These platoons must be concealed in the front of this third intrenchment, with positive orders not to fire till the enemy comes opposite to each of them. The officers will take care to keep their platoons couch'd upon the ground, till the Colonel, with the remainder of the battalion have pass'd, and the enemy are fairly within the snare. The Colonel himself will remain at this post, but will order those platoons which retired with him from the last, to continue their march, and secure the first narrow lane, pass, or bridge they come at, and to fortify it in the best manner they can. The platoons which line the hedges in the front of the breast-work, as soon as they have fired, are immediately to retire to the breast-work, and there load and assist in the defence of it.

I shall probably be told by some of your knowing ones, that these hedge ambuscades would be discovered by the flanking parties of the enemy; and I acknowledge it is possible they may, provided the flanking parties do their duty, and are better conducted than they generally are; but the common practice of these small detachments is to march at so great a distance from the flanks of the regiment they are designed to secure, that nothing is so easy as to surprise the advanced guard of an army, if the country is but a little covered with wood.

For my own part, I never yet marched with an army that might not frequently have been led into an ambuscade, notwithstanding all our common precautions.

During

During your whole retreat, the quarter-master with the pioneers, and a good number of peasants, will keep about half a mile in the rear of the regiment, cutting down trees, digging trenches, and marking out such posts, and passes, as are most defensible.

Let us take a view of those invasions which we ourselves have made during the present war upon the coast of our enemy: hence we shall be able to form some idea of what would probably happen, in case they should ever dare to return the compliment; for it is far from being certain that the French Ministry would hit upon their ablest commanders, any more than our own. It frequently happens, in the army, that a man acquires the reputation of being a good officer, and a clever fellow, merely from being very strict in matters of trifling consequence. We have seen some Generals created and put upon the staff, without any other merit than fidgetting about the parade in the Park, and whose whole conception of the art of war, went no farther than the manual exercise. Such Generals were designed by nature to have continued adjutants all their lives, or, at the most, not to rise above a majority. A man may make even a good Colonel, and may be very well acquainted with the proper cut of a soldier's breeches, and yet be as fit for a Bishop as a General. We have seen others intrusted with the command of an expedition, merely out of consideration of their long service. We have seen an expedition conducted by an old woman, a child and a fool, (I will not honour him so much as to call him a madman, as some have done) what wonder then that invasions miscarry? There are very few men born in one age with genius and capacity equal to the command of an army. But to return more particularly to our subject.

Our

Our first famous attempt became fruitless (tho' the wits say it was not fruitless, as we gathered grapes) chiefly because it was the *first* attempt. A pitiful want of resolution was the cause!

Our second expedition against France, was in some measure successful; we burnt a few ships; but why did it succeed? why, truly, because the enemy behaved like rascals: they run away without ever attempting to retard or molest our troops. I think we are told, there was a regiment of foot upon the height above Cancale when our people were in their boats; that our troops landed upon the beach within musket shot of the cliff; and that there was no way of ascending this cliff, but through so narrow a lane, between the rocks, that the men were obliged to march up by single files. We are also assured that the whole country, from Cancale to St. Malo, is remarkably inclosed, and the lanes narrow with high banks on each side. This being the case, I say, the officer who commanded the French regiment ought to have been shot for cowardice or ignorance: officers are liable to suffer for their ignorance in their profession. If this officer had done his duty by acting in the manner above directed, our army would never have ascended the cliff, at least I am positive it would never have come near St. Malo. Yet this expedition was better conducted than those which followed.

The landing of our troops at Cherbourg was well managed, as far as concerned the naval part; but never in this world was an army so scandalously conducted, as was ours in its march from the shore to the town. If there had been a single French officer upon the spot, who had ever heard the words *Ambuscade*, *Surprise*, or *Stratagem*, our Grenadiers would have been cut to pieces, and the

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the rest of the army have known nothing of the matter, which therefore would have fallen into the same share, and probably have shared the same fate.

As to the damnable affair of St. Cas, I wish it were in my power to wipe it from my own memory, as well as from the annals of our country: for who can recollect, without agony, the sacrifice of the flower of our troops to ignorance and stupidity? When I remember by what means the troops were retarded in the re-imbarkation, and how easy it would have been to save every man of them, I lose all patience: and yet, upon the whole, we have reason to be thankful, when we consider, that the whole army owed its preservation entirely to a want of spirit in the enemy. If they had dared presume a little upon a supposed want of abilities in our commanders, and conductors, the whole army might have been reduced to lay down their arms; yet our troops were disciplined and brave; but what's a body, however muscular, without a head?

These considerations may serve to convince us that grand expeditions and invasions are not always conducted by Ferdinands or Wolfes; that, though a wise minister may suppose a man capable of carrying an important project into execution, that wise minister may happen to over-rate the abilities of his general, from false representations of his parts and experience. We know at least that this is possible; and therefore, though a powerful army should land upon our coast, we are not to conclude our country conquered; for a numerous army without a leader of great abilities, is not at all to be dreaded. Now the French commanders of the present age, have given no great proofs of their military genius: so that, let them come
when

when they please, they will do us no great mischief, if we do but act with the true spirit of Englishmen. I have endeavoured to shew you in this chapter, how it is possible for a single battalion of militia to stop, or at least retard almost any number of troops, till we may have time to assemble a force sufficient to oppose them; and if they dare stay to meet us fairly in the field, in the midst of our own country, with all our kindred and friends spectators of the combat, there is not a militia man or soldier who reads this, that does not rise up and swear, that *not a Frenchman of them all should escape!*

If the present government had not wisely taken care to root out the seeds of Rebellion, and transplant them into another soil, I should have added a separate chapter, containing directions in what manner a battalion of militia should proceed in case of internal commotions: but, God be praised! those hateful times are past; there is no longer the least probability that any of our poor, ignorant, deluded countrymen, will again become the dupes of our declared enemies, an Italian Pope, and a poor, foolish, weak, bigotted, Romish Pretender; who, like an idiot, became a cat's paw to France, and talk'd to Englishmen of *Liberty*, and *Continuance of our Religion*, as if we did not know how Popish Princes, in this kingdom, behaved to our forefathers, and how little dependence there can be on a man who has a Pope at his elbow to absolve him from all promises whatever, especially such as were made in favour of Protestants, or, as they are pleased to call us, *Hereticks*. Does not the example of former times inform us, nay, do not their present horrid inquisitions daily remind us, that to burn a Heretick alive is a meritorious act with these people, who have the wicked impudence

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impudence to call themselves *Christians*? Do we not all know how many thousand poor Protestants were murdered in one night, by order of one of these Popish Kings, for no other reason than because they were Protestants? Do they think we have forgotten the burning of our poor Bishops, and other horrid acts of cruelty committed in this kingdom by such superstitious, mask-going bigots, as this Pretender of ours? Do we not know that, in the *charitable* principles of his religion, he believes us all to be in a state of *damnation*? What then should oblige him to keep faith with people whom he takes to be the children of the Devil? And how, in the name of common sense, could he ever suppose we would do any thing in favour of a man who thinks thus vilely of us? and whose religion sticks at no crime, however horrid and detestable? Hath not the kingdom of Portugal afforded us a very late instance of a whole body of priests of this fine religion, being concerned in an attempt to murder their own king? God for ever defend this happy island from the dominion of such priests, and continue to us the inestimable blessing of the present Protestant Royal Family upon the throne! Yes, my fellow-countrymen and fellow soldiers, we will be governed by a King of our own religion and no other: and who-soever dares to invade his kindom, or our property, shall feel that an army of slaves are no match for us sons of Liberty.

Let me ask you, is there a man among you all, who calls himself a soldier, and has the least sense of the blessings we enjoy above any nation in Europe; is there, I say, one single Englishman, who would not rather die than become a slave to any King upon earth? a King too, who is himself a slave to a priest, whom they call a Pope?

When

When such invaders, or such pretenders, attempt to trample us and our darling liberty in the dust, shall we not exert our natural strength, and punish them for their presumption? Shall we not start from our looms, our plough, and seize these bold intruders by the throat? Shall we not draw our swords, and sheath them in their hearts? Shall we not convince them how much they were mistaken in their opinion of *free born Britons*? Shall we not shew all the world that when *England* and *Liberty* are the words, *Tyranny* and *Oppression* will soon lie bleeding upon the ground?

But, I have already said much more than was necessary to most of my countrymen. I am certain there are very few of you, whose hearts do not dictate the same reflexions. Let us not in the ardour of our resentment forget, that our courage, without military subordination, and good discipline, will be of no service to us: nay it would most certainly prove our ruin in the day of battle. The present system of the art of war turns chiefly, if not entirely, upon this most essential duty of a soldier. Let, therefore, every man, in his military station, chearfully submit to the commands of his superiors. Let us depend upon their skill and abilities in all our military operations; remembering that, while we submit to them in the capacity of soldiers, we are securing to ourselves the glorious privileges of Englishmen.

That no militia-man may, through ignorance, be guilty of disobedience to the laws of his country, laws that were framed and consented to by our own representatives in Parliament, I shall in the following chapter collect such of them as relate to serjeants, corporals, and private men, presuming that your officers are furnished with the Acts of Parliament themselves.

C H A P.

CHAP. XV.

Containing such Laws as relate to Serjeants, Corporals, and private Men, in the MILITIA.

OF ABSENCE.

ANY Militia-man, who shall absent himself, or refuse to march, when ordered upon actual service, shall forfeit the sum of *Forty Pounds* (unless it plainly appears, that from sickness, or other cause, he is unable to march) and if he refuses to pay the money, the Justice of the Peace will *commit him to the common Jail*, where he shall remain for the space of *one whole year*, or till he shall have paid the above mentioned sum.

If, on the days appointed for exercise, any of the men are absent, the Serjeant, or person appointed to discipline the company, must give in the names of such absentees to a neighbouring Justice of the Peace; who, for the first offence, will fine each man *Two Shillings*, and if he refuses to pay it, will cause him to *sit in the Stocks* for the space of *one hour*. For the second offence, he shall pay *Four Shillings*, or, if he refuses, be committed to the *House of Correction*, where he shall remain *Four Days*, during which time he shall be kept to *hard labour*. For the third, and every other offence, he shall pay *Six Shillings*, or be committed to the *House of Correction* for *One Month*.

Any non-commission officer, or private man who shall be absent, without sufficient cause, at

the time appointed for the yearly meeting of the battalion, shall pay *Ten Shillings* for each day, or, in case of refusal, be committed to the *house of correction* for the space of *one month*.

If an election of a member of parliament should happen to interfere with the days of exercise, a Militia-man having a vote shall not be liable to fine, or punishment for absence, during the time of going to and returning from the election.

ALLOWANCE.

Every Militia-man, when he is order'd out into actual service, shall receive, from his Captain, on or before the day appointed for marching, the sum of *One Guinea*, over and above his pay.

A Militia-man falling sick on the march, or at the place of yearly exercise, shall be intitled to such an allowance from the parish where he then happens to be, as shall be order'd by the first justice of peace to whom he shall apply. Such relief does not intitle the man to a settlement, and the parish will be repaid by that to which he belongs.

When a Militia-man is order'd out into actual service, leaving a family that is not able to maintain itself, the overseer of the parish is required to make such a weekly allowance for the support of the said family as shall be order'd by any one justice of the peace, until the return of such Militia-man.

Each Corporal of the Militia shall be allow'd at the rate of *One Shilling and Sixpence*, and each private man at the rate of *One Shilling* per day, for every day that such Corporal or private man shall be employ'd as Militia-men: they shall also be allow'd *Two Shillings* each for their march on Monday and Saturday to and from the place of general exercise in Whitfun week.

When

When a Militia-man marches upon actual service he is to be allowed the same pay as regular troops.

ARMS, CLOTHES, and ACCOUTREMENTS,

The Captain of each company of Militia, may keep the arms, clothes, and accoutrements in his own custody, or order them to be kept by whom he thinks proper. The church-wardens are to provide chests for that purpose, in which the arms, &c. are to be carefully lock'd up: and if the person intrusted with the said arms, &c. should at any time deliver them out, unless for exercise, or by proper authority, he shall be committed to the *County Jail* for *Six Months*.

If any Militia-man shall refuse or neglect to return his arms, cloths, or accoutrements in good order, on the day of exercise, or the next day, he shall forfeit *Two Shillings and Sixpence*, for every such offence, or in case of refusal, be committed to the *House of Correction* for the space of *seven days*.

If, after the yearly exercise, any Militia-man shall refuse or neglect to return his arms, &c. in proper order, on or before the Monday after Whitsun week, he shall pay *Five Shillings*, or be committed to the *House of Correction* for the space of *Fourteen days*.

If the person or persons intrusted with the custody of the arms, cloths, and accoutrements, in case of any default in not duly returning them, shall neglect to complain, within three days, to some neighbouring Justice of the Peace, he or they shall, for the said neglect, forfeit *Twenty Shillings*; but if the offender shall refuse to pay the said sum, it shall be levied by distress and sale of his goods and chattles.

If a Militia-man shall sell, pawn, or lose his arms, clothes, or accoutrements, he shall forfeit the sum of *Three Pounds*, or be committed to the *House of Correction* for the space of *One Month*, or till satisfaction shall be made: but, if he shall not be able to make satisfaction, he shall, in that case, remain in the house of correction *three whole months*.

Any person that shall unlawfully buy, exchange, conceal, or otherwise receive the arms, cloths or accoutrements belonging to the Militia, on any account or pretext whatsoever, shall, upon conviction, forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of *Five Pounds*; and if he shall refuse to pay it immediately, it shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattles; but, for want of such distress, he shall be committed to the common jail for *Three Months*, or be *publicly whipt*, as the justice or justices shall think fit.

Muskets belonging to the Militia are to be mark'd with the letter M. and the name of the county.

Every Militia-man who shall have served in the Militia for the space of *Three Years*, is intitled to the clothes which, as a Militia-man, were provided for him: therefore, after the expiration of three years, he may keep and retain the said cloths for his own private use.

ARTICLES of WAR.

Militia-men when drawn out and embodied in case of actual invasion, or imminent danger of it, or in case of rebellion, are subject to the same rules and *Articles of War*: as the regular forces: which articles of war, as far as they concern Serjeants, Corporals, or private men, are found in the next chapter.

BUTTS

B U T T S.

Butts are to be erected in safe and proper places, to exercise the men in firing at a mark, and powder and ball for that purpose to be provided out of the money arising from penalties; also prizes are to be given to the best marks-men. 15

C A R R I A G E S.

When the Militia are order'd to march, carriages are to be provided for their use by warrant of a Justice of Peace, in the same manner as for the army; and the people to whom they belong are to receive according to the following rates.

For a waggon with five horses, *One Shilling* per mile.

For a wain with six oxen, or four oxen and two horses, *One Shilling* per mile.

For a cart with four horses, *Nine Pence* per mile; and so in proportion for carriages drawn by a less number of horses or oxen. The money is to be paid to the constable, who is to give a receipt for it.

If any constable, tything-man, &c. shall wilfully neglect or refuse to execute the warrant of the Justice of Peace for providing carriages, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding *Forty Shillings*, and not less than *Twenty*, to be given to the poor of the parish: and if he refuses to pay, the money will be levied by *Distress and sale of his goods*.

No carriage can be press'd for more than one day's march.

CERTIFICATE.

If any Militia-man shall change his place of residence, he shall first give notice of his intention, either at some meeting of the Justices, or to a deputy Lieutenant, from whom he shall receive a certificate of his time of service; but if any Militia-man shall change his place of abode without first giving proper notice of it, he shall forfeit the sum of *Twenty Shillings*, which if he refuses to pay, will be levied by distress and sale of his goods, or for want of such distress he will be committed to the house of correction for the space of one month.

Any Militia-man thus changing his place of abode, shall serve in the Militia of the parish to which he removes untill his three years of service shall be completed.

CHURCHWARDENS.

Churchwardens are to provide proper chests for the arms, clothes, and accoutrements of the Militia.

They are impowered to provide and tender any number of volunteers, not being seamen, to make up the quota of the parish; but in case any of these volunteers shall abscond, neglect to appear at the next meeting, or refuse to be sworn and inrolled, the churchwardens are to find proper substitutes, or pay *Ten Penns* for each man that shall be wanting to compleat the number. The penalty is to be reimbursed out of the next poor rates.

The churchwardens are to pay the expence of any of the Militia-men belonging to their parish falling sick upon the march, or at the place of annual exercise, and are to be allowed it in their accounts.

counts. They are also to make a weekly allowance, by order of a Justice of Peace, to the distressed families of Militia-men ordered out into actual service, and are to be reimbursed by the treasurer of the county.

COMMITMENT.

All Militia-men that are, on any account, committed to the house of correction shall be kept to hard labour during the whole time of their continuance there.

CONSTABLES.

Constables are required to execute the orders of the Lord Lieutenants, and Deputy Lieutenants for returning lists of such persons as are liable to serve in the Militia, as well as all warrants of the Justices of the Peace. They are also to execute all such orders as shall be sent them by the chief constables for the said purpose. They are likewise to provide carriages for the Militia upon the march, in the same manner as for the standing army.

CORPORALS.

Corporals of the Militia are appointed by each Captain from among the private men of his company. The Captain has a power also, if they misbehave, to reduce them and appoint others in their room, from time to time as he shall see convenient.

The pay of a Corporal is One Shilling and Sixpence per day, for as many days as he is actually employed in the Militia.

COURT-MARTIAL.

No Officer of the Militia can sit as member of a court-martial upon the tryal of an Officer or Soldier belonging to the regular troops: nor can any Officer of the regular troops sit as member of a court-martial upon the tryal of any Officer or private man of the Militia. But whenever the Militia are upon actual service, they are liable to be tried by courts martial of their own Officers, who then have the same power to inflict punishments as those of the standing army.

CHUSING.

All persons between the ages of 18 and 50 are liable to serve in the Militia; except peers of the realm, members of the universities, clergymen, peace and parish officers, clerks, apprentices, and seamen. Lists of all such as are liable to serve are given in by the constable, and out of that list the number required of each parish is chosen by lot. Those upon whom the lot falls are to have notice left at their houses seven days before the meeting, when they are to take the oaths and be enrolled to serve, or provide a substitute that shall be approved. But if any person, so chosen by lot, shall refuse to serve, or provide a substitute, he shall forfeit *Ten Pounds*, and at the expiration of three years is liable to be chosen again.

DISCHARGE.

Any Militia-man being thirty five years of age, or upwards, and having served two years, is intitled to his discharge, if he desires it, and will obtain it by applying properly at any of the sub-division

sion meetings of the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices.

DRUMMERS.

There are two Drummers to each company, which are appointed by the Captain, who may displace them, at his pleasure, for misbehaviour.

The pay of a Drummer is Sixpence per day, and that of the Drum-major seven Shillings per week.

Drummers, as well as Serjeants of the Militia, are billeted upon publick houses, at such times, for which no provision has been made by law; but the inn-keepers, &c. are obliged only to find them convenient lodgings.

EXERCISE.

The Militia are to exercise in half companies on the first Monday in the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October; and in whole companies, on the third Monday in each of these months.

They are to exercise in battalions, or regiments, on the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in Whitsun Week.

If any of the fixed days of exercise happen to be inconvenient, on account of fairs or markets, it is in the power of the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices, to change the days of exercise to any day of the week, except Sunday. But tho' the days may be altered, yet it is required, that the men be exercised in half companies the first week, and in whole companies the third week, in the months of March, April, &c. as above mentioned.

The days of exercise in the harvest months may be changed to the Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter week.

The Officers, or non-commissioned Officers, are empowered to employ six hours of the day appointed, in exercising the men; provided they do not keep them above two hours under arms at one time, without allowing them to refresh themselves.

The place of exercise for half, or whole, companies to be made as convenient as possible with regard to the respective dwellings of the Militiamen, and so that they shall not be obliged to go above six miles from home.

Any small bodies of Militia men who live at a greater distance, may be exercised by such persons as the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenants shall think fit to appoint.

Notice of the places of exercise to be sent to the chief Constables, and by them to the parish Constables and Tything men, who are to cause it to be affixed to the church doors of their respective parishes.

Any Militia-man that shall be drunk at the place of exercise, shall forfeit *Ten Shillings*, or sit in the *Stocks one hour*.

Any Militia-man who shall be disobedient to his Officer at the time of exercise, shall for the first offence, forfeit *Two Shillings and Sixpence*, or be committed to the *House of Correction* for the space of *Four Days*; for the second offence, he shall forfeit *Five Shillings*, or be committed to the *House of Correction* for the space of *Seven Days*; and for the third, and every other offence, he shall pay *Forty Shillings*, or be committed to the *House of Correction* for the space of *One Month*.

At the annual exercise in Whitfun week, the Officers and private men are to be billeted in publick houses.

FOR-

FORFEITURES.

All forfeitures and penalties are to be recovered in a summary way before a Justice of Peace, and to be paid into the common stock, to be applied in raising butts, providing powder and ball, prizes to the best marksmen, and other contingencies.

JUSTICES.

Justices of the Peace are to act with the Deputy Lieutenants in their sub-divisions, and grant warrants of distress and commitment.

Justices may billet Serjeants and Drummers.

Justices may act in every sub-division within the county for which they are commission'd.

Any commission Officer of the Militia being a Justice of the Peace, and acting as such, may upon his own view of an offence committed by a non-commission Officer, or private man of the Militia under his command, fine or commit any such offender in the same manner as any other Justice is empower'd to do.

LORD LIEUTENANTS.

The Lord Lieutenants have the chief command of the Militia in their respective counties, except in case of invasion or rebellion, when the King may appoint General Officers to command.

The Lord Lieutenants may seize and remove the arms of the Militia whenever they shall think it necessary for the peace and tranquility of the kingdom.

They may discharge non-commission Officers who are guilty of neglect of duty, disobedience or insolence.

L I S T S.

Copies of the lists of people liable to serve in the Militia are to be fixed to the door of the parish church the Sunday morning before the return is sent.

Constables who neglect their duty in making and returning the lists, or are guilty of fraud or partiality therein, may be committed for the space of *One Month*, or fined from *Forty Shillings* to *Five Pounds*.

Any persons that shall be convicted of tampering with the Constables to make false returns, or endeavouring to persuade them to erase the name of any person out of the list, shall forfeit *Fifty Pounds*, to be recovered by law.

M A R C H.

In case of invasion, rebellion, or apprehensions of either, the King may order the Militia to march to any part of the kingdom; but they are not to be transported, or in any wise compelled to march out of the kingdom, upon any account whatsoever. The King may order the Militia, when they march, to be commanded by any General Officer he pleases.

When the Militia marches, they are subject to the same military laws, and receive the same pay as the standing army.

Any Militia-man who shall refuse to march according to the King's order, shall forfeit *Forty Pounds*, or be committed to the *Common Jail* for the space of a *whole year*.

NON-

NON-COMMISSION OFFICER.

(Serjeants and Corporals, being Officers without commission, are called *Non-Commission Officers*) If any non-commission Officer shall be absent from the yearly meeting in Whitsun week, without sufficient cause, he shall for each day's absence forfeit *Ten Shillings*, or be committed to the *House of Correction* for *One Month*.

If any non-commission Officer is negligent in his duty, insolent, or disobedient, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding *Thirty Shillings*, and may be discharged.

Any non commission Officer, who shall be maim'd on actual service, is intitled to Chelsea Hospital, the same as if he had been in a standing regiment.

NOTICE.

Seven days notice is to be given to every man chosen to serve in the Militia, before the time appointed to take the oaths.

Notice of the place of exercise to be fixed upon the doors of the church.

OATH.

Every person who shall be chosen by lot to serve in the Militia, or the person provided to serve as a substitute, shall take the following oath.

I, A— B—, do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to his majesty King George, his heirs and successors; and I do swear, that I am a Protestant, and that I will faithfully serve in the Militia within the kingdom of Great

Great Britain, for the defence of the same, during the time for which I am inroll'd, unless I shall be sooner discharged.

This oath any one Deputy Lieutenant is impower'd to administer.

Persons, being properly chosen by lot, refusing to take the said oath, or to provide a substitute, forfeit *Ten Pounds*, and, at the end of three years, will be appointed to serve again.

PARISH OFFICERS.

Parish Officers are liable to serve in the Militia, and their names are accordingly to be inserted in the lists.

P A Y.

See Allowance.

PRIVILEGES.

No private man, personally serving for himself in the Militia, during the time of his serving as a Militia-man, shall be liable to do personally any *highway duty*, commonly called *statute work*.

No Militia-man, during his time of service in the Militia, shall be liable to serve as a *peace* or *parish officer*.

No Militia-man, during his time of service in the Militia, shall be liable to serve in any of his majesty's land forces, by virtue of any act for recruiting the army, unless he shall consent to it.

No Militia-man, who has served three years personally, or by substitute, is liable to serve again, until it shall come to his turn by a fair and regular rotation.

Every

Every married man, having personally served in the Militia upon actual service (that is to say, having march'd by the King's order, and received the same pay as the standing army, in case of invasion, rebellion, or apprehensions of either) may set up and exercise his trade in any town within the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the same manner as is granted to soldiers and sailors, by a former act of parliament.

Any Militia-man, who shall have served as substitute, being a married man, shall have the same privilege to settle and exercise his trade in any town of Great Britain or Ireland, as if he had served for himself.

Every Militia-man who has served three years, is at the expiration thereof intitled to his cloaths for his own use.

If any Militia-man shall be wounded or maim'd upon service, he is intitled to the benefit of Chelsea Hospital, the same as the soldiers belonging to the standing army.

See the art. *Allowance*.

QUAKERS.

If any one of the people call'd Quakers, shall be chosen by lot to serve in the Militia, and shall refuse to serve in person, or provide a proper substitute, the Deputy Lieutenants are then to provide one, and to levy the expence by distress and sale: and if any measures are used in making such distress, which may be thought oppressive, the Quaker may complain to the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices at their next meeting, who are empower'd to hear and finally determine the dispute.

QUAR-

QUARTERING.

The Militia being call'd out into actual service, the Officers and private men are to be quarter'd in Inns, and all publick houses, in the same manner as the regular troops. See the art. *Drummers*.

The Officers and private men, when thus quarter'd, are to be furnished by the owners of publick houses, with diet and small beer according to the following rates, viz. for every commission Officer under the degree of a Captain, *One Shilling per day*; for each private man, *Four Pence per day*.

RESIDENCE.

If any person, upon whom the lot shall fall to serve in the Militia, shall have more than one place of residence, he shall serve in the parish where he was first chosen.

ROTATION.

Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace, are, every third year, to cause a sufficient number of persons to be chosen by lot, to replace those who have served three years, or have been discharged, so that all persons in every parish, which are liable to serve in the Militia, may serve in proper rotation, either personally or by substitute.

SERJEANTS.

The Serjeants of the Militia are to be appointed out of the army, in the proportion of one to twenty private men, two or more to every company. But vacancies, occasion'd by death or removal, may be fill'd up by the Captain out of the private men of the

the Company: They must before they are chosen into the Militia, have served three years in the army:

Serjeants being maim'd or wounded upon service in the Militia, are intitled to the benefit of Chelsea Hospital.

If any of the pensioners, on the establishment of Chelsea hospital, should be appointed Serjeants in the Militia, they will, after being discharged from the Militia, on producing certificates of their good behaviour, be readmitted upon the said establishment.

No Serjeant of the Militia is allowed to sell ale or spirituous liquors by retail, or to keep a house of publick entertainment.

The duty of Serjeants in the Militia is to take care of the arms, clothes, and accoutrements of the men, in case they are deposited with them, and to see they are return'd clean and in proper order after exercise.

If a Serjeant who has the care of the army, &c. shall deliver them out, except for exercise, or by command of a superior Officer, or order of a Justice of the Peace, he will be committed to the *Common Jail* for the space of *Six Months*.

A Serjeant of the Militia is to report such men as are at any time absent from exercise, or are disobedient, or insolent, to some neighbouring Justice of the Peace.

If the arms, clothes, or accoutrements are not return'd in proper condition, the Serjeant must report it within *three days* to a Justice; which if he neglects, he must forfeit *Twenty Shillings*.

Serjeants of the Militia are to receive their military orders from the Adjutant, and their superior Officers, and to report to them, or to a Justice of the Peace; from time to time, the crimes and misdemeanors of the men.

Ser-

Serjeants are to be quarter'd in publick houses, and convenient lodgings found them.

The pay of a Serjeant is *One Shilling* per day.

SUBSTITUTE.

(Persons, who serve in the Militia for others, are call'd *Substitutes*.) Substitutes are to be approved of by the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of Peace, assembled to inroll and swear the Militia.

Substitutes are to be inrolled to serve for three years, to take the oath, and subscribe their consent to serve as substitute, on the roll.

If a substitute shall enter into the army, or be appointed a Serjeant in the Militia, or shall die, or be discharged, the person for whom he served is not obliged to serve personally, or provide another substitute for the remainder of the time; but the vacancy shall be filled up in the same manner as if the substitute had served for himself.

A substitute is not excused for serving in his own turn in case he should be chosen by lot.

Substitutes are exempted from parish duties and offices.

Substitutes who have been upon actual service, and are married, may set up their trade in any part of Great Britain or Ireland.

VACANCIES.

All vacancies occasioned by death, discharge, or otherwise, are to be fill'd up by lot, out of the lists of the parish where the vacancy happen'd.

VOLUN.

VOLUNTEERS.

Any Captain of Militia, may, with leave of the Lord Lieutenant, when the Militia is called out into actual service, augment his company with volunteers, provided they appear to be sufficiently disciplin'd, and properly accoutred, and will sign their consent to serve during the time of such actual service, agree to take the oath, and submit to military law.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

MILITARY LAWS, or ARTICLES of
WAR; relating to the MILITIA when upon
actual service.

A.

ARTICLES. **T**HE Articles of War are to be
duly observed, and punctually
obeyed by all Officers and Soldiers in his Majesty's
service.

ARREARS. Non-commission Officers and pri-
vate Soldiers, are to be accounted with for their
Arrears, and paid every two months.

ARREST. No Soldier can be arrested and con-
fined by the civil power, unless for some criminal
matter, or for a real debt of the value of *Ten*
Pounds. Oath is to be made of the debt before a
judge of the court of record, or other court, or be-
fore some person who has authority to take affida-
vits in such courts. A memorandum of the oath
must be mark'd on the back of the writ. If, ne-
vertheless, any Soldier shall be arrested, contrary
to the intent of the act, upon complaint made by
himself, or his Officer, he shall be discharged with-
out fee, and the judge will award costs.

C.

CARRIAGES. If any Officer shall force a ear-
riage to travel above *one* day's journey, or oblige
the driver to let any Soldier or woman ride, ex-
cept

cept the sick, or force the constable to provide saddle horses, he shall forfeit *Five Pounds*.

If any constable shall refuse or neglect to provide carriages, according to the Justice's warrant, he shall forfeit from *Twenty to Forty Shillings*.

If any person shall neglect or refuse to provide Carriages when order'd by the constable, he shall forfeit from *Twenty to Forty Shillings*.

If any person shall hinder others from providing Carriages, when order'd by the Constable, he shall forfeit from *Twenty to Forty Shillings*.

No waggon shall be obliged to carry above *twenty hundred weight*.

CERTIFICATES. If any person shall make, give, or procure to be made, false Certificates, with a design to excuse any Soldier from being absent from muster or any other duty, he shall forfeit *Fifty Pounds*, be cashiered, and rendered incapable of any military employment for the future.

COMMAND. If any Officer or Soldier shall refuse to obey the commands of his superior Officers, he shall suffer *Death*, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall think fit to inflict.

COURT-MARTIAL. General Court-Martials are not to be held without a special commission from the King.

General Courts-Martial are to consist at least of *thirteen* members. The president is not to be under the degree of a *Field Officer*.

General Courts-Martial have a power to administer an oath, without which no evidence can be admitted.

No proceedings are to be had upon any offence but between the hours of *eight* in the morning and *three* in the afternoon.

No sentence of death can be given, unless by the concurrence of *nine* of the members of the court. But if the court consists of more than thirteen, then

two thirds of the members must concur before sentence can be given.

The person tried is intitled to a copy of the proceedings of the Court.

No person can be tried twice for the same offence, unless in cases of appeal.

No person can be adjudged of life or limb, but for crimes so punishable by the act.

No sentence of a general Court martial can be put in execution till a report of the proceedings has been made to the King, or the commander in chief of his Majesty's forces, and his directions have been received thereupon.

Five Officers compose a regimental Court-Martial, or *three*, when no more are to be had.

If any person shall misbehave before the Court, it is left to the discretion of the Court to punish the offender for his insolence.

No Officer or Soldier who shall be put in arrest, shall continue in confinement more than *eight days*, or till a Court-Martial can be assembled.

CRIMES CAPITAL. If any Soldier is guilty of any Capital offence, or of any violence against the person or estate of any one, which is punishable by law, he is to be delivered over to the civil magistrate; and if the commanding Officer shall refuse to deliver him up, or to assist in apprehending the offender, he is *ipso facto* cashier'd.

CHALLENGES. If a Soldier shall use any reproachful language, or provoking speech or gesture, he shall be imprisoned, and obliged to ask pardon of the person offended, in the presence of the commanding Officer.

If any Officer or Soldier shall presume to send a challenge to another, or to fight a duel: if an Officer, he shall be cashier'd; if a non-commission Officer, or Soldier, he shall suffer corporal punishment.

punishment, at the discretion of a court-martial.

If any commission, or non-commission Officer, commanding a guard, shall suffer any person to go out to fight a duel, he shall be punished as a challenger.

All persons who shall act as seconds, or shall promote or carry challenges, shall be punished as principals.

Officers of any rank have power to quell riots and disturbance, tho' the persons concerned should be of superior rank, or belong to another regiment. They may order Officers in arrest, or Soldiers to prison. And whoever shall refuse to obey such Officer (tho' of inferior rank) shall be tried and punish'd by a general court martial.

If any Officer or Soldier shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge, he shall himself be punished as a challenger. And all persons so refusing, are, by the King's order, acquitted of any disgrace, or opinion of disadvantage, as they shall only have acted in obedience to his Majesty's commands.

D.

DEBTS. If any person have a just demand upon any one who is enlisted for a Soldier, instead of arresting him, he may file a common appearance.

DEDUCTIONS. No Deductions are to be made out of a Soldier's pay, except for cloathing, *One Shilling in the Pound*, to be disposed of as the King shall think fit; *One days pay* for Chelsea Hospital, and what other deductions his Majesty may order.

DESERTION. If any Soldier shall desert from his Majesty's service, he shall suffer *Death*, or such other punishment as a court martial shall think proper to inflict.

If any person is suspected to be a Deserter, the constable must carry him before a Justice of Peace to be examined; and if he appears to have deserted, the Justice will confine him in the jail, and give information to the secretary at war.

If any person shall take up a deserter, upon producing the Justice's warrant, he shall receive, from the collector of the land tax, *Twenty Shillings*.

If any person shall dare to *harbour, assist, or conceal* a Deserter, he shall forfeit *Five Pounds*.

If any one shall dare to buy, receive, or exchange, arms, clothes, or accoutrements belonging to the King, from a Soldier, or Deserter; or change the colour of the clothes, he shall forfeit *Five Pounds*: half of which shall be paid to the informer, and the other half to the Captain. These penalties are to be levied by distress and sale; and if there are not effects sufficient, and the penalty is not paid within four days after conviction, the offender shall then be committed to jail for *three months*, or be *publickly whipt*, as the Justice shall think proper.

If any Officer shall break open the house of any one, under pretence of searching for a Deserter, without a warrant from a Justice of Peace, he shall forfeit *Twenty Pounds*.

If any person shall endeavour to persuade a Soldier to Desert, he shall forfeit *Forty Pounds*.

If any Soldier shall endeavour to persuade another to Desert, he shall be tried by a court-martial, and punish'd according to the heinousness of his crime.

If any Soldier shall absent himself from his quarters, company, or command, without leave from his Officer, he will be deem'd a Deserter, and punish'd accordingly.

DISCHARGE. No Soldier can be discharged the King's service, except by the Colonel of the regiment,

ment, or the Field Officer commanding in his absence.

DIVINE SERVICE. It is required, that all Officers and Soldiers shall constantly attend Divine Service on Sundays, unless they shall have just reason to the contrary. If, notwithstanding this order, any Soldier shall absent himself from church, without leave, or misbehave when he is there, he shall, for the first offence, forfeit *One Shilling*, to be deducted from his subsistence; and for the second, and every other offence of this kind, he shall not only pay *One Shilling*, but be laid in *Iron* for the space of *twelve hours*. The forfeit money shall be applied to the use of the sick Soldiers.

If any Officer, or Soldier, shall presume to speak against the religion of his country, he shall be deliver'd over to the civil magistrate, and be punish'd according to law.

If any Officer, or Soldier, shall dare to profane any church, or place of publick worship, or shall presume to behave indecently to a Chaplain of the army, or any other clergyman, he shall be punish'd by a court-martial according to his offence.

DUTY, in camp, quarters, or garrison. If any Officer or Soldier shall endeavour to compel his commanding Officer to surrender to the enemy any fortress, or post, he shall suffer *Death*, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall think fit to inflict.

If any Officer, or Soldier, shall dare to leave his post to go in quest of plunder, he shall suffer *Death*, or such other punishment as the sentence of a court-martial shall inflict.

If any Officer, or Soldier, shall hold correspondence with, or give intelligence to, the enemy, he shall suffer *Death*, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by a court-martial.

If any Officer or Soldier, shall do any damage to trees, parks, warrens, fish ponds, houses, or gardens, cornfields, inclosures or meadows, unless by order of the commander, to distress the enemy; he shall be tried by a court-martial, and punish'd according to the nature of his offence.

If any Officer, or Soldier, shall make known the watch-word, unless to those who are intitled to receive it, he shall suffer *Death*, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall inflict.

If any Soldier shall dare to throw away his arms or ammunition, he shall suffer *Death*, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by a court-martial.

If any Officer shall run away like a coward before the enemy, or shall shamefully desert his post, he shall suffer *Death*, or be otherwise punish'd by a court-martial. Or if any one shall be heard to speak words that may induce others to misbehave, he shall suffer the same punishment.

If any Officer, or Soldier, shall quit his platoon in time of action, without orders, he shall be tried by a court-martial, and punish'd accordingly.

If any person shall cause a false alarm in camp or garrison, he shall suffer *Death*, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by a court-martial.

If any Soldier shall hire another to do his duty without leave from his Officer, he shall be tried and punish'd by a regimental court-martial.

If any centinel is found sleeping upon his post, or shall quit it before he is relieved, he shall suffer *Death*, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by a court-martial.

If any Soldier shall neglect to appear at the place of parade, according to order, or quit his guard before he is regularly dismissed, he shall be tried and punish'd by a court martial.

If

If any non-commission Officer, or Soldier, shall be out of his quarters after *Tattoo* beating, he shall be punish'd by the commanding Officer.

If any Soldier shall presume to lie out of camp or quarters, without leave, he shall be tried and severely punish'd by the sentence of a court-martial.

If any Soldier shall be found at the distance of one mile from camp, without a written leave or pass signed by an Officer, he shall be tried and punish'd by a court-martial.

E.

EXECUTORS. When any non-commission Officer or Soldier shall be killed, or die, in the service, the Captain shall be accountable to his Executors, or heirs, for every thing of which he died possess'd, except his arms, accoutrements, and such part of his cloathing as belongs to the King.

G.

GAME. If any Soldier shall presume to destroy Game of any kind, or pigeon, or poultry, or fish, his commanding Officer shall for every such offence pay the sum of *Twenty Shillings*, to be distributed among the poor of the parish; which twenty shillings shall be gradually stop't out of the offender's pay, who shall likewise be tried and punish'd for disobedience of orders.

I.

IMMORALITIES. Court-martials have a power to punish all *Immoralities* committed by Soldiers, and to inflict corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb.

INFORMERS. If any Soldier shall inform of false musters, he shall, as a reward, be intitled to his discharge.

If any Soldier shall make information of any part of his pay being illegally detain'd, he shall, if he chuses, be instantly discharged.

INLISTING. If any person shall receive inlisting money from an Officer, knowing him to be an Officer, and shall afterwards abscond, or refuse to go before a Justice of Peace, he will be deem'd a Soldier to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as if he had actually taken the oath.

Persons being inlisted are to be carried before a Justice of Peace within *four days*, and not sooner than *twenty-four hours*, after they have taken the money. If they are not willing to serve, when they come before the Justice, they may return the inlisting money, together with *twenty shillings* in lieu of charges, and they are then discharged. But if they shall refuse or neglect to return and pay such money within *twenty-four hours* after they were before the Justice, they shall then be obliged to take the oath, or be confined by the Officer till they do.

Any one who shall, before a magistrate, confess himself to be duly inlisted, is obliged to take the oath, or be confined by the Officer till he does.

Every person inlisted must have the articles of war against *Mutiny* and *Desertion* read to him by the magistrate, before whom he shall also take the following oath.

I swear to be true to our Sovereign Lord King George, and to serve him honestly and faithfully, in defence of his person, crown, and dignity, against all his enemies or opposers whatsoever : and to observe and obey his Majesty's orders, and the orders of the Officers set over me by his Majesty.

M.

M.

MUTINY. Any Soldier who shall dare to use treasonable, or disrespectful words, in speaking of the King, or any of the Royal Family, shall be tried by a court-martial, and severely punish'd for his presumption.

If any Soldier shall behave disrespectfully to his commanding Officer, or shall speak words to his dishonour, he shall be tried by a court-martial, and punish'd according to his offence.

Any Officer, or Soldier, who shall begin, or join in, any Mutiny against his superiors, at any time, or on any pretence whatsoever, shall suffer *Death*, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall think proper to inflict.

If any Officer, or Soldier, being present at any Mutiny, does not use his utmost endeavour to put a stop to it, or knowing of any Mutiny or intended Mutiny, does not immediately tell it to the commanding Officer, he shall suffer *Death*, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by a court-martial.

If any Officer, or Soldier, shall dare to strike his superior Officer, or draw, or offer to draw his side arms, or bayonet, or lift up any kind of weapon, or refuse to obey his lawful commands, he shall suffer *Death*, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall think fit to inflict.

Q

QUARTERS. No Officer is to require billets for more than are really effective.

No Soldiers wives, children, or maid servants are to be quarter'd with the Soldiers, unless with the consent of the publican.

All the Quarters, both of Officers and Soldiers, are to be regularly cleared every week.

The commanding Officer of every regiment, or company, shall upon their first coming to Quarters, cause publick proclamation to be made, signifying that if any one credits a non-commission Officer or Soldier, for more than their dally subsistence, he must not expect to be paid. The commanding Officer who shall neglect this, is liable to be suspended for *Three Months*.

It is the duty of every commanding Officer, in case of any complaint against the Soldiers, by the inhabitants, to see strict justice done to the party injured.

No Soldiers are to be quarter'd upon private houses, unless by consent of the house-keepers.

If any inn-keeper shall think himself oppressed by the constable in quartering Soldiers, he may apply to a Justice of the Peace, who will relieve him.

If the inn-keepers do not chuse to diet the men at the rate of *Four Pence* per day, they are obliged to provide them gratis with *candles, vinegar, salt, and small beer, or cyder*, at the rate of *five pints* per day, for each man. They are likewise to allow them the use of *fire*, and *utensils* to dress and eat their victuals, and to give notice to the commanding Officer, that they do not chuse to diet the men.

If any constable, or other civil magistrate, shall take money or other gratuity in order to excuse any inn-holder from having Soldiers quarter'd on them, he shall forfeit from *Five Pounds to Forty Shillings*.

S.

SUTTLING. When the army is in camp, no suttler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquor or victuals, or to entertain Soldiers after *Tattoo* beating, or before *Reveille* in the morning, or on Sundays during the time of divine service.

It is the Duty of the commanding Officer to see that the Soldiers are supplied with provisions at the market price of the country.

No duties of any kind are to be laid upon provisions brought to camp for the use of the Soldiers.

SWEARING. If any Soldier shall be convicted of profane cursing or swearing, he shall for the first offence forfeit *One Shilling*, and for the second, and every like offence, he shall not only pay *One Shilling*, but be also laid in *Irons* for the space of *Twelve Hours*.

W.

WRONGS. If any Soldier shall think himself wrong'd by his Captain, Lieutenant, or Serjeant, he may complain to the commanding Officer, who will order a Court-martial to enquire into the matter, and redress the complainant; but if he appears to have complain'd without sufficient cause, he shall then be punish'd at the discretion of the court,

C H A P. XVII.

Of MILITARY HONOURS, Parades, Advertisements, Discharges, and Attentions.

A FIELD MARTIAL is to be saluted with the colours and standards of all the King's troops, except the horse and foot guards; and except when any of the Royal Family are present. But if a Field Martial is Colonel of a regiment or troop of guards, he must then be saluted with the colours or standard of the regiment or troop which he commands.

A GENERAL OF HORSE OR FOOT, is to have a *March* beat to him, to be saluted by the Officers, but not by the colours; to be received with fixed bayonets, rested arms, and is intitled to a guard consisting of a Captain, a Lieutenant, an Ensign, and fifty men. Two sentries with fixed bayonets at the door.

A LIEUTENANT GENERAL, OF HORSE OR FOOT, is intitled to *Three Ruffles* on the Drum, fixed bayonets, and rested arms; his guard is a Lieutenant and thirty men: two sentries with fix'd bayonets at the door.

A MAJOR GENERAL must have *Two Ruffles*, rested arms, no bayonets, and no salute. His guard is an Ensign and twenty men.

But a Lieutenant General who commands in chief, must have the same honours paid him as if he were a General of horse or foot; and a Major General, the same as if he were a Lieutenant General.

ALL

MILITARY HONOURS, No. 119

ALL GOVERNORS, not being General Officers, have all the guards in their own garrison turn out with rested arms as often as they pass, and a ~~March~~ on the drum once a day, and no more.

COLONELS, or Officers commanding regiments, are to have one sentry at their door.

The main guard is to turn out, and stand by their arms once a day to all Colonels; but all other guards must order their arms as often as they pass.

The main guard pays no compliment to Lieutenant Colonels and Majors; but all other guards stand by their arms.

Lieutenant Colonels, in their own garrisons, are intitled to the same compliments as if they were Colonels.

In the absence of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c. the eldest Officer in the garrison takes upon him the command, and is intitled to the same compliments as if he were Governor, except the Drum.

ADMIRALS, WITH FLAGS ON THE MAIN TOP, are to have the same compliments from the troops, as Generals of horse or foot.

VICE ADMIRALS, the same as Lieutenant Generals.

REAR ADMIRALS, as Major Generals.

MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE has the same honours as a General of horse or foot.

Form of an **ATTESTATION.**

I do make oath that I am a protestant, and by trade a _____ and to the best of my knowledge and belief was born in the parish of _____ in the _____ of _____

and that I have no rupture;

130 MILITARY HONOURS, &c.

nor ever was troubled with fits, that I am no ways disabled by lameness or otherwise, but have the perfect use of my limbs, and that I have voluntarily enlisted myself to serve his Majesty King George the second, as a private Soldier in the regiment of _____ commanded by the _____

_____ and that I have received all the enlisting money I have agreed for. As witness my hand, this _____ Day of _____ 176 _____

Witness present,
To wit

These are to certify, that the above-said _____ aged _____ years, _____ feet, _____ inches high, _____ complexion, _____ hair, _____ eyes, came before me, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county afore-said, and acknowledged that he hath voluntarily enlisted himself to serve his Majesty King George the second, in the above-said regiment. He also acknowledged he had heard the second and sixth sections of the articles of war read unto him, against mutiny and desertion, and took the oath of fidelity mentioned in the said articles of war.

Sworn before me

FURLOUGH.

By _____ commanding the
regiment of _____ whereof
is Colonel. Permit the bearer hereof _____
in _____ company, now
quarter'd at _____ to pass to
and return to his company on or before the
day of _____ 176 _____ And to prevent any
ill use which may be made of this Furlough, by its
falling into the hands of any other person what-
ever,

MILITARY HONOURS, &c. 131

ever, here follows an exact description of the said

He is aged _____ years,
feet, _____ inches high, _____ complexion,
hair, _____ eyes: had on _____
coat, _____ waistcoat, _____ breeches, and
has received subsistence to the _____ in-
clusive.

Given under my hand, and seal of the regiment,
the _____ day of _____ 176

To all whom it
may concern.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Deserted

From the _____ regiment of _____ com-
manded by _____ county of _____
quartered at _____ in the county of _____
feet, _____ inches high, _____ aged
years, _____ complexion,
hair, _____ eyes; had on _____ coat,
waistcoat, _____ breeches; by trade a _____
born in the parish of _____ in the county of _____
enlisted at _____ in the county of _____
the _____ day of _____ 176

Deserted from _____ at _____ in the coun-
ty of _____ the _____ day of _____

176 Whoever secures the said Deserter, so as
he may be brought to justice, as a perjured de-
frauder of the publick, of his Colonel, and of his
Officers, and gives notice to the commanding Offi-
cer of the said regiment, at _____ in the coun-
ty of _____ or to _____ Agent to the said
regiment, in _____ shall receive
over and above the twenty shillings allowed by act
of parliament.

DISCHARGE.

By _____ of one of his Majesty's
regiments of _____ commanded by the honour-
able _____ These are to certify,
that the bearer hereof _____ aged
years, _____ feet, _____ inches high,
complexion, _____ hair, _____ eyes, in the
regiment aforesaid, and in _____ compa-
ny, has served honestly and faithfully for the space
of _____ and is hereby discharged
having first received a full and true account of all
his cloathing, pay, arrears of pay, and all demands
whatsoever, from the time of his inlisting, to the
present day of his discharge, as fur-
ther appears by his receipt on the other side hereof,
Given under my hand, and regimental seal at
this _____ day of _____ 176

To all whom it
may concern.

Receipt to be wrote on the back of the Discharge.

I _____ do acknowledge that I
have received all my cloathing, pay, arrears of pay,
and all demands whatsoever, from the time of my
inlisting in the regiment and company mention'd
in the above Discharge, to this present day of my
dismission, as witness my hand, this _____ day
of _____ 176

A SHORT

THE HISTORY OF THE

OF THE

of one of his Majesty's
commanded by the honour
these are to certify
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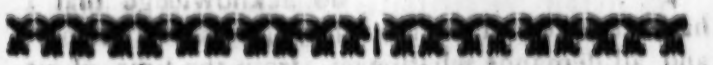


by the most honourable and faithful for the space
of the year and is hereby discharged

having the receipt account of all
his Majesty's pay, and all demands
made upon the time of his Majesty, to the

ACCOUNT OF THE

EMPERORS, KINGS, and some of the
PRINCES now reigning in EUROPE.



and all demands whatsoever, from the time of my
returning in the year 1711 and company's mention
in the above discharge, to the present day, at my
command, as witness my hand, this 17th day

A SHORT

A SHORT

ACCOUNT

OF THE

PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF THE
LANDS BELONGING TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE YEAR 1800

A C C O U N T

OF THE
PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF THE
LANDS BELONGING TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE YEAR 1800

AS REPORTED TO THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE YEAR 1800

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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A SHORT
ACCOUNT
OF THE

EMPERORS, KINGS, and some of the
PRINCES now reigning in EUROPE.

Calculated for the use of those that read the publick
NEWS PAPERS.

AUSTRIA.

MARIA THERESA, Arch-duchess of Austria, now Empress of Germany. She was born on the 13th of May 1717, and succeeded to the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, on the death of her father Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, in the year 1740. She was crowned Queen of Hungary the following year, and Queen of Bohemia in 1743. Her husband is the present Emperor of Germany, by whom she has had many children. She is descended from the Emperor Leopold, who died in the year 1705. This ungrateful Empress is now in alliance with our enemies, notwithstanding the many favours she formerly received from our good King.

BRUNSWICK.

Charles Duke of Brunswick Lüneburg, the present reigning Prince. He is the son of Ferdinand Albert Duke of Bevern. His Dutchesse is sister to the

the present King of Prussia. He has many children, the eldest of which is the *Hereditary Prince Charles*, who has perform'd so many gallant actions under the command of *Prince Ferdinand*, who is a younger brother of the reigning Duke. Another of the Duke's brothers, whose name is *Lewis*, is commander in chief of the Dutch troops, and governor to the young Statholder. Tho' the Duke of Brunswick has no very great extent of dominion, we have no less than six thousand of his troops in our pay at this time.

DENMARK.

Frederic V. King of Denmark was born 31st March 1723. In the year 1743 he married Princess *Louisa* youngest daughter of his present Majesty of Great Britain. She is dead, and the King of Denmark has since married the youngest sister of the present reigning Duke of Brunswick.

ELECTORS OF THE EMPIRE.

There are six secular, and three ecclesiastical Electors. The secular Electors are, the King of Bohemia, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of Saxony, the Marquis of Brandenburg, the Duke of Bavaria, and the Duke of Hanover. The ecclesiastical Electors are, the Archbishops of Mentz, Friers, and Cologne.

EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Francis Duke of Lorrain, was born 8th December 1708, and elected Emperor in the year 1745.

He exchanged the Dutchy of Lorrain for the grand Dutchy of Tuscany in 1738. He married the present Empress in 1736.

ENGLAND.

George II. King of Great Britain, &c. and Elector of Hanover, was born October 30th, 1684. He succeeded to the crown after the death of his father George I. who died June 10th, 1727. His present Majesty married the Princess Carolina, daughter of the Margrave of Anspach, from whom are sprung the present Royal Family. King George the first succeeded to the crown of Great Britain by virtue of several acts of parliament made to secure the protestant succession. His mother was daughter to Princess Elizabeth, the only surviving daughter of King James the first, King of England, and consequently King George first, then Elector of Hanover, was the next protestant heir to the crown, after the death of Queen Ann. Hence it is very evident, that all those who are really jacobites, are not only enemies to the present Royal Family, but to their own liberty, and the protestant religion.

FRANCE.

Louis XV. the present French King was born Feb. 15th, 1710. He is son to the late Duke of Burgundy, and grand-son to Lewis the XIV. who died in the year 1715. When Lewis was about eleven years old, he was contracted in marriage to the Infanta of Spain; who accordingly made her publick entry into Paris in the year 1721. She was then four years old, and was treated by the French

French court with all the ceremony and respect due to their Queen. But in 1725, the present King being then fifteen years old, and his young Queen eight, she was transported back to Spain, and in the same year he was married to Mary Leozinski daughter of Stanislaus, the deposed King of Poland, by whom he had issue two daughters, and the present Dauphin, who was born August 24th, 1729. The Dauphin married an Infanta of Spain, who died without issue. He then married the Princess Ann, daughter of Augustus III. King of Poland, and Elector of Saxony.

The present King of France is descended from Henry IV. of the house of Bourbon, King of Navarre, who was stabbed by Ravillae the priest, in the year 1610. He was succeeded by Lewis XIII. who was succeeded by Lewis XIV. who was succeeded by the present King.

HESSO-CASSEL.

William, Landgrave of Hesso-Cassel, was born March 10th, 1682. He married the Princess Dorothea of Sax-Weitz, by whom he had issue one daughter, and the present Hereditary Prince Frederick, who was born Aug. 2d, 1720. This hopeful gentleman married our excellent Princess Mary of England, fourth daughter of his present Majesty. After having had several children by her, he turned Roman Catholic out of a frolic, or, as some say, to oblige a W——. He is now a General in the Prussian army.

POLAND.

POLAND.

Augustus III. Elector of Saxony, was born October 17th, 1696, and was elected King of Poland, after the death of his father, in the year 1733. He married in 1719 Maria the daughter of the Emperor Joseph, by whom he has had a great number of children. His eldest son, the Prince Royal of Poland, was born in the year 1722, and was married in 1747 to the Princess Maria, daughter of the late Emperor Charles VII. One of the King of Poland's daughters is now become Queen of Spain by the late accession of Don Carlos, King of the Two Sicilies, to the crown of that Kingdom. Another of his daughters was married in 1747 to the Elector of Bavaria.

The title of King of Poland is little more than a feather in the cap of this Elector of Saxony. In his kingdom of Poland he has little, or no power, and generally resided in the city of Dresden, his own Electorate, till he was driven out by the King of Prussia at the beginning of the present war.

PRUSSIA.

Frederick King of Prussia, and Elector of Brandenburg, was born January 24th, 1712. He married Elizabeth, Sister to the present reigning Duke of Brunswick. By this amiable Princess he has had no children, for this plain reason she was never admitted to his bed. All the world are at a loss to assign a cause for this part of the conduct of this great man : nevertheless her Majesty is treated with all the honour and respect due to a Queen of Prussia.

Fre-

Frederick William II. father to his present Majesty, married the Princess Sophia, daughter of our King George I. and sister to our present King. By this princess he had four sons, viz. the present King, Prince Augustus, Prince Henry, Prince Ferdinand, and six daughters. Prince Henry has commanded the Prussian army, which has so long opposed the Austrian General Marshal Daun. Prince Ferdinand is yet a young General, and acts under one of his brothers.

RUSSIA.

The *Czarina Elizabeth Empress of Russia*, was born March 28th, 1709. She is second daughter of Peter the Great. In the year 1741 she deposed the young Czar John her nephew, with very little trouble, and without any bloodshed. Continuing unmarried, she has adopted Charles Duke of Holstein, son of her eldest sister, and has declared him her successor. He was born in the year 1728.

SARDINIA.

Charles Emanuel Victor, King of Sardinia, and Duke of Savoy, was born April 27th, 1701. He came to the throne in the year 1730, upon the abdication of his father, who chose to retire with madam St. Sebastian, whom he married soon after. But her ladyship, desiring to be a Queen, put the old gentleman upon taking his crown again from his son; and to prevent ill consequences, his present Majesty was obliged to part them, and confine his father and the lady at a distance from each other.

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ther. The abdicated King died in confinement, in the year 1732, aged 66.

His present Majesty of Sardinia has had three wives. The first was a Princess of Sulzbach, who died without issue; the second was a Princess of Hesse-Rhinefeld, by whom he had one son and four daughters; his third was a Princess of Lorraine, by whom he has had two sons and one daughter.

Victor Amadeus, who abdicated the throne, was the first King of the family. His ancestors were only Dukes of Savoy. By the treaty of Utrecht, concluded in the year 1713, he became possessed of the island of Sicily with the title of King; but a considerable part of it being reduced by the Spaniards, who invaded it in the year 1718, Sicily was, by a treaty made in 1720, given to the Emperor Charles VI. and Sardinia in lieu of it to the Duke of Savoy, with the title of King of Sardinia.

SICILY.

Ferdinand King of the two Sicilies (that is, Naples and Sicily) was born in June 1747. He is the second son of Don Carlos, who but the other day succeeded to the Crown of Spain.

The two Sicilies belonged to the Kings of Spain for above two hundred years together, till the Emperor Joseph in 1707 invaded Naples, and drove out the Spaniards, and his conquest was confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht. In the year 1735 the Spaniards invaded, and conquered both Naples and Sicily; and Don Carlos, eldest son of the King of Spain, by his second wife, was crowned King of the two Sicilies, which, as we have seen above, he

he has just now ceded to his second son, the eldest being an idiot.

S W E D E N.

Adolphus Frederic, King of Sweden, was born September 20th, 1711. He was a Prince of Holstein Eutin, and Bishop of Lubeck, when in the year 1743 he was declared heir to the crown of Sweden, and succeeded to the throne on the death of the late King Frederic Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. He married the Princess Louisa, sister to the present King of Prussia.

Gustavus Ericson, a Swedish nobleman, rescuing his country from the tyranny of the Danes, was elected King of Sweden in 1523. He influenced the people to reject Popery, and embrace the doctrines of Luther, which is the present religion of the country. He died in 1559, and was succeeded by his son Eric, who, after reigning nine years, was dethroned by his brother, and was soon after poisoned. John, who succeeded him, was succeeded by Sigismund, who being elected King of Poland, was deposed by the Swedes, and Charles the youngest son of Gustavus Ericson, was chosen in his stead.

He was succeeded by Gustavus Adolphus in 1611, who was succeeded in 1633 by his daughter Christina, who in the year 1654 resigned the crown to her cousin Charles, nephew to Gustavus Adolphus. She turned Roman Catholic, and spent the remainder of her days in a convent at Rome. Charles died in 1660, and was succeeded by his son Charles XI. who in the year 1697 was succeeded by the famous Charles XII. who being killed at the siege of Frederic-
shall

shall in 1718, the States of Sweden chose his youngest sister for their Queen, on condition that she should relinquish almost all the regal authority. In 1720 she resigned the crown in favour of her husband, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse, on the same condition.

The eldest sister of Charles XII, married the Duke of Holstein, by whom she had a son, who married the eldest daughter of Czar Peter, by whom he had a son called Charles. This Prince would consequently have succeeded to the throne of Sweden; but he being declared successor to the imperial crown of Russia, by the present Czarina, his uncle, the Bishop of Lubec, as we have seen above, was elected in his stead.

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AN ALPHABETICAL
ACCOUNT

OF ALL THE

TOWNS, RIVERS, &c. which are situated in,
or near the present SEAT of WAR; and all
PLACES which are likely to be mentioned in
the PUBLIC PAPERS.

With a short INTRODUCTION, teaching how to find any
Place in the MAP in a Moment.

BEFORE we proceed to our Dictionary, there
are a few particulars in which I must instruct
those who happen to be not at all acquainted with
geography.

First, it is necessary you should remember, that,
in all maps, the top is the North, the bottom the
South, your right hand towards the East, and your
left towards the West.

The next thing to be observed, is the figures
round the edges. Those on the top and bottom
signify, degrees of longitude; and those on the
sides, degrees of latitude. By longitude is meant
the distance East or West from the meridian of
a certain place. All our modern English maps take
their longitude from the meridian of London: so
that when I say, such a city lies in two degrees of
East longitude, I mean nothing more than that it
is two degrees East of London.

H

By

By latitude is meant the distance of any place from the supposed line called the equator, which divides the earth into two equal parts.

A degree of latitude is 60 miles. A degree of longitude is also 60 miles at the equator; but they grow less in proportion as we go farther from it, either towards the North or South. In the maps of Germany you will find that a degree of longitude is only about half as large as a degree of latitude.

Those lines which you see drawn from the top to the bottom of the map, are called meridians: they mark the longitude of places. Those lines which go across the map are called parallels: they measure the latitude of places.

These things being known, and remembered, we shall be able to find any place in the map that shall be mentioned, in an instant, by the help of the following little Dictionary.

For instance, suppose we should read in the news paper of a bloody battle fought near Dresden. Now if we have a mind to know whereabouts this Dresden lies, our first business must be to look in the following Dictionary for the letter D on the top of the page; then, by casting our eyes down along the side, we shall soon come to the word *Dresden*, *E. lon. 13. 36. lat. 51.* which means, that Dresden lies in 13 degrees and 36 minutes of east longitude, and 51 degrees of latitude. Every degree is supposed to be divided into 60 minutes; so that 36 minutes are little more than half a degree.

Thus prepared, we now go to the map of Germany, and look for 13 on the top or bottom, and 51 on either side. Then placing the finger of one hand half way between 13 and 14 on the top or bottom, and a finger of the other hand upon 51 on the side, we slide both fingers along the map parallel

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rallel to the lines, and we shall find them meet exactly at Dresden.

Hence also, by remembering that a degree of latitude is 60 miles, and a degree of longitude about 30 in this part of the world, by observing the meridians and parallels, we can at once know the distance of one place from another, without the help of scale or compass.

A.

A *Cadie*, or Nova-Scotia, a British colony in North America, situated between 63 and 70 degrees of W. lon. and between 43 and 51 degrees of N. lat. On the North it is bounded by the river St. Lawrence, and by the Atlantic ocean and St. Lawrence bay on the East, by the bay of Fundi on the South, and on the West by Canada and New England. Its chief town is Annapolis.

Acra, W. lon. 3 min. lat. 5. a town in Africa, upon the coast of Guiney, where there is an English fort.

Adour, a river of France, which runs through Gascony, and falls into the bay of Biscay, near Bayonne.

Agga, lon. 0. lat. 6. a British settlement in Africa, on the coast of Guiney.

Agincourt, E. lon. 2. lat. 50. 30 min. a village in the French Netherlands, in the county of Artois, where our brave Harry V. drubbed the French with a very inferior army, in 1415.

Aix la Chapelle, E. lon. 5. 50 min. lat. 50. 45 min. a city of Germany, in the dukedom of Juliers; famous for its hot baths.

Alatamaha, a considerable river of North America, which runs thro' Georgia, and falls into the Atlantic ocean, below the town of Frederica.

Albany, W. lon. 74. lat. 43. a town of North America, in the province of New York, situated on Hudson's river.

Alderny, W. lon. 2. 15 min. lat. 49. 50 min. an island in the British channel, separated from the coast of Normandy in France, by a narrow strait, call'd the Race of Alderny, which is very dangerous for shipping; notwithstanding this, commodore Howe pass'd thro' it with a large fleet of transports, which were going to burn the French vessels at St. Malos. He lost one of his transports in the passage.

Aleppo, E. lon. 37. 50 min. lat. 36. 30 min. a large city of Asiatic Turkey, where there is an English factory.

Alsfeld, or Asfeld, E. lon. 9. lat. 50. 40 min. a town of Hesse-Cassel in Germany, 10 miles west of Marburg, 30 miles south of Cassel.

Altena, E. lon. 10. lat. 53. 10. a town of Holstein, belonging to the king of Denmark, situated on the river Eise, one mile from Hamburg. It is a new built populous city, and the general receptacle of whores and thieves from Hamburg.

Alten-

Altenburg, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 50. 50. a town of Upper Saxony in Germany, on the river *Plesse*, 25 miles south of Leipzig.

Amsterdam, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 52. 20. The capital city of the province of Holland, and of the United Provinces. It is one of the largest, richest, and finest cities in the world.

Anclam, E. lon. 14. lat. 54. a town of Pomerania, on the river Pene, 45 miles N. W. from Stetin.

Angermund, E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 51. 10. a town in Germany, on the east side of the Rhine, 10 miles north of Dusseldorp. It is subject to the Elector Palatine.

Anhalt, a principality of Upper Saxony in Germany.

Anjengo, E. lon. 76. lat. 7. a small factory on the coast of Malabar, belonging to our East India company.

Annamaboe, an English factory on the coast of Guiney in Africa.

Annapolis, W. lon. 64. lat. 45. the capital of Nova-Scotia, belonging to England.

Antego, W. lon. 62. lat. 17. 30. one of the Carribbe Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, 40 miles north of Guadalupe. It is about 20 miles over, and its chief produce is sugar. In the possession of the English.

Antibes, E. lon. 7. lat. 43. 40. a town of Provence in France, on the Mediterranean sea, 60 miles north east of Toulon.

Antwerp, E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 51. 15. a very fine city in the Austrian Netherlands, belonging to the Queen of Hungary. It was formerly a place of very great trade.

Aremberg, E. lon. 6. 25. lat. 50. 30. a town in Germany, 25 miles south of Cologn.

Afchaffenburg, E. lon. 9. lat. 50. 15. on the river Maine, belonging to the Elector of Mentz, 20 miles east of Frankfort, near the village of Dettingen, famous for a victory gained over the French by his Majesty of Great Britain, in the year 1742.

Aefburg, E. lon. 11. lat. 48. 20. a large city of Suabia in Germany.

B.

B *Altic Sea*, has Sweden on the north, and Germany and Livonia on the south.

Bumberg, E. lon. 10. 50. lat. 50. 15. a city of Franconia in Germany, 40 miles north of Nuremburg.

Barbades, W. lon. 59. 30. lat. 13. one of the British Carribbee islands in the Atlantic ocean, 90 miles south east of Martinico. It is 25 miles long, and 15 broad. The produce of it is sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger.

Bar-

Barbuda, W. lon. 61. lat. 18. one of the British Carribbee islands. It is about 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth: 45 miles north of Antego. The inhabitants breed cattle, with which they furnish the neighbouring islands.

Barcelona, E. lon. 2. lat. 41. 20. the capital city of Catalonia in Spain.

Basil, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 47. 40. capital city of the Canton of Basil in Switzerland, situated on the Rhine, 40 miles north of Bern.

Baſque, part of the province of Gascony in France, on the bay of Biscay. In a bay formed by this coast the English fleet rode at anchor in the famous, or rather infamous expedition, commanded by Sir John Mordaunt.

Bavaria, one of the circles of the German empire. It is bounded by Saxony, Franconia; and part of Bohemia on the north; by Austria on the east, by Tyrol on the south, and by Suabia on the west. The duke of Bavaria is always one of the Electors of the empire.

Bavay, E. lon. 3. 40. lat. 50. 25. a small town in the county of Hainault in the French Netherlands. Hither the French retired after the bloody battle of Malplaquet, fought by the duke of Marlborough in 1709.

Bautzen, E. lon. 14. 30. lat. 51. 15. the capital of Lusatia in Germany, 30 miles east of Dresden. It belong'd to the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, before he was driven out of his dominions by the king of Prussia.

Bayonne, W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 43. 30. a large city of Gascony in France, near the mouth of the river Adour, which falls into the bay of Biscay.

Biechlingen, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 51. 20. a town of Thuringia in Upper Saxony in Germany, 40 miles west of Leipzig.

Beilstein, E. lon. 8. lat. 50. 30. a town of Hesse in Germany.

Belgarden, E. lon. 16. 5. lat. 54. a town of Pomerania in Germany, 50 miles north east of Stetin, subject to the king of Prussia.

Belleisle, W. lon. 28. lat. 52. an island near the eastern coast of new Britain. It gives its name to the straits, which divide Newfoundland from New-Britain, in America.

Belleisle, W. lon. 3. lat. 47. 20. an island in the bay of Biscay, near the coast of Britany in France.

Bencoolen, E. lon. 101 S. lat. 4. a settlement belonging to the English East India company, on the coast of Sumatria. From this place they receive great quantities of pepper.

Bengal, a province belonging to the great Mogul in India, upon the mouth of the river Ganges.

Bentheim, E. lon. 7. lat. 52. 25. a town in Westphalia in Germany, 25 miles north of Munster. Subject to the earl of Bentheim.

Ber-

Berlin, E. lon. 14. 52. 30. the capital city of the king of Prussia's dominions in Germany, situated on the river Spree, in the margravate of Brandenburg, about 100 miles north of Dresden.

Bermuda islands, W. lon. 65. lat. 32. 30. they are a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic ocean, belonging to the English.

Berenburg, E. lon. 12. 20. lat. 51. 50. a town of Upper Saxony in Germany.

Belthun, E. lon. 35. lat. 50. 32. a small fortified town in the French Netherlands.

Bielfield, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 52. a town in Westphalia in Germany, belonging to the king of Prussia.

Bilsen, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 51. a town of Liege in Germany, 6 miles west of Maastricht. It was the rendezvous of the confederate army before the battle of Ramellies, subject to the house of Austria.

Bingen, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 50. a town in the electorate of Mentz, on the Rhine, in Germany.

Birkenfield, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 49. 45. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, 40 miles west of Mentz.

Blankenburg, lon. 11. 15. lat. 51. 50. a town of Lower Saxony in Germany, belonging to the duke of Brunswick.

Bielefeld, E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 51. 40. a town of Munster in Westphalia, subject to the bishop of Munster.

Bohemia, kingdom, belonging to the queen of Hungary; between 12 and 17 degrees of E. lon. and 48 and 52 degrees of N. lat.

Bolzano, E. lon. 14. 40. lat. 50. 25. a town of Bohemia in Germany, near Prague.

Bolton, E. lon. 1. 30. lat. 50. 40. a sea port town of Pleading in France.

Bombay, E. lon. 73. 20. lat. 18. 30. an island in the west coast of India, the most considerable settlement belonging to the English East India company.

Bonn, E. lon. 7. lat. 50. 35. a town of the electorate of Cologne in Germany, on the Rhine: it is well fortified.

Borch, E. lon. 12. 14. lat. 51. 25. a town of Lower Saxony in Germany, 14 miles north east of Magdeburg.

Brandenburg, E. lon. 13. lat. 52. 25. a city in the marquisate of Brandenburg, formerly the capital, in Germany, belonging to the king of Prussia.

Braunsburg, E. lon. 20. lat. 54. 15. a town of Prussia, on the Baltic sea.

Breda, E. lon. 4. 40. lat. 51. 40. the capital of Dutch Brabant.

Bra

Bremen, E. lon. 8. 20. lat. 53. 25. a considerable city of Lower Saxony, on the river Weser, 70 miles south west of Hamburg.

Breslaw, E. lon. 16. 50. lat. 51. 15. capital of Silesia in Germany, belonging to the king of Prussia.

Brest, W. lon. 4. 30. lat. 48. 25. a strong sea port, on the coast of Britany in France.

Brieg, E. lon. 17. 20. lat. 50. 50. a town in Silesia, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Bruchsal, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 49. 15. a town of the palatinate in Germany, subject to the bishop of Spire.

Bruges, E. lon. 3. 5. lat. 51. 16. a city and port town of Flanders, subject to the house of Austria.

Brunswick, E. lon. 10. 30. lat. 52. 30. the capital of the duchy of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony in Germany, the residence of the duke. A large, but ill built city.

Brussels, E. lon. 4. 6. lat. 50. 50. the capital of the Austrian Netherlands, and the residence of the governor of those dominions, famous all over Europe for the lying gazette, which is now published there.

Budweis, E. lon. 14. 20. lat. 49. a town of Bohemia in Germany, belonging to the queen of Hungary.

Bug, a river in Poland, which falls into the Vistula, a little below Warsaw.

Buren, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 51. 35. a town of Westphalia in Germany, 5 miles south of Paderburn.

Burg, E. lon. 6. 10. lat. 52. a town in the Dutch Netherlands, on the old Issel.

Burick, E. lon. 6. 5. lat. 51. 35. a town of Westphalia in Germany, on the Rhine; 20 miles south of Cleves; subject to the king of Prussia.

C.

CADIZ, W. lon. 6. 40. lat. 36. 30. a sea port city of the province of Andalusia in Spain, 40 miles north west of Gibraltar. The earl of Essex took and plunder'd it in the year 1596. It has the best trade of any port in Spain.

Cairo, Grand, E. lon. 32. lat. 30. the capital city of Egypt in Africa, very large and populous.

Calais, E. lon. 2. lat. 51. a sea port town of Picardy on the coast of France, opposite to Dover in England. It belonged to England for upwards of 200 years, but was lost in the papistical reign of our queen Mary, in the year 1557.

Calcar, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 51. 45. a town of Westphalia in Germany; subject to the king of Prussia.

Caln-

Calenberg, E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 52. 20. a town of Lower Saxony in Germany ; subject to the king of England, as elector of Hanover.

Calicut, E. lon. 75. lat. 11. 20. a town on the coast of Malabar in India, in Asia. The English East India company have a factory here.

Cammin, E. lon. 15. lat. 54. a sea-port town of Pomerania in Germany, near the mouth of the Oder, 30 miles north of Stetin, subject to the king of Prussia.

Canada, or New France, in North America, upon the river St. Lawrence, lately taken from the French by general Wolfe.

Canaries, are seven in number, between 12 and 21 degrees of W. lon. and 27 and 29 degrees of N. lat. in the Atlantic ocean, in possession of the Spaniards.

Canso, W. lon. 62. lat. 46. a port town of Nova Scotia in North America, belonging to England.

Canton, E. lon. 112. 30. lat. 23. 25. a large and populous city in China, in Asia. It stands upon a fine river, and is the only place in China whither our European ships resort, and from whence we import tea, silk, china ware, &c.

Cantz, E. lon. 16. 40. lat. 51. 6. a town of Silesia in Germany, six miles west of Breslaw, subject to the king of Prussia.

Cape-

Cape-coast-castle, lon. 6. lat. 5. an English settlement on the coast of Guiney, in Africa.

Cape Breton, an island, W. lon. 61. lat. 46. in the Atlantic ocean: a poor barren place, but valuable, as it commands the river St. Lawrence. In 1745 it was taken by the English from the French, and restored at the peace; it is now again in our possession, and probably will not be restored, as we now happen to have another sort of a minister.

Caribbee islands, W. lon. 61. lat. 14. in the Atlantic ocean, in America.

Carlstadt, E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 50. a town of Franconia in Germany, on the river Main.

Carolina, comprehends North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, in North America, between 75 and 86 degrees of W. lon. and 31 and 36 degrees of lat. Their chief produce is rice and tobacco: in possession of the English.

Cassel, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 51. 20. the capital city of the langraviate of Hesse Cassel, in Germany, on the river Fulda: the langrave usually resides here.

Catzelbogen, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 50. 20. a town of Hesse in Germany, 16 miles north of Mentz.

Cel, E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 50. 10. a town of Trier in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, on the east shore of the Moselle.

Cham-

Champlain lake, W. lon. 75. lat. 45. north of the province of New York, in North America.

Charente, a river of France, which falls into the bay of Biscay, near the island of Oleron.

Charlestown, W. lon. 79. lat. 32. 30. the capital city of Carolina in North America. It has a good harbour for ships, and was a well built town till the year 1740, when it was almost intirely burnt down.

Cherbourg, W. lon. 1. 40. lat. 49. 45. a sea-port town of Normandy, in France, where the English troops, without a commander, in the year 1759, destroyed a magnificent bason, and brought away several pieces of fine brass cannon.

Christophers, St. W. lon. 62. lat. 17. 30. one of the Caribbee islands, belonging to England. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, and indigo.

Civita Vecchia, E. lon. 12. 30. lat. 42. a sea port of Italy, belonging to the Pope, about 30 miles from Rome.

Clwe, E. lon. 5. 36. lat. 51. 40. capitah of the dutchy of Clive, in Westphalia, in Germany, on the west side of the Rhine, subject to the king of Prussia.

Coblentz, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 50. 30. a city of the archbishoprick of Triers, at the conflux of the rivers Rhine and Moselle, subject to the elector of Triers.

Cochien, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 50. 20. a town of Triers in Germany, on the Moselle.

Goesfeldt, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 51. 50. a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 20 miles west of the city of Munster.

Colberg, E. lon. 16. lat. 54. 15. a sea port town of Pomerania, in Germany, 50 miles north east of Stetin, belongs to the king of Prussia.

Cologn, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 50. 50. capital of the circle of the Lower Rhine, a very fine city.

Connecticut, a province of New England, in North America, west of New York.

Constantinople, E. lon. 29. 15. lat. 41. 30. the metropolis of the Turkish empire, frequently called the Port; one of the largest, and most populous cities in Europe.

Copenhagen, E. lon. 13. lat. 55. 30. capital of the kingdom of Denmark, situated on the eastern shore, on the island of Zealand.

Corbach, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 51. 20. a town of Hesse in Germany, 28 miles west of Cassel; subject to prince Waldeck.

Corby, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 51. 40. a town of Westphalia, subject to an Abbot, who is a sovereign prince, in his own little territories.

Corfica, E. lon. 9. lat. 42. an island in the Mediterranean, subject to the Genoese.

Cof-

Cessin, E. lon. 16. 20. lat. 54. 10. a town of Pomerania in Germany, belonging to the king of Prussia.

Cothuse, a town of Lusatia in Germany.

Cracow, E. lon. 19. 30. lat. 50. a city of Poland, near the river Vistula, 40 miles east of the frontiers of Silesia.

Croneburg, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 50. 15. a town of Hesse in Germany, subject to the landgrave.

Crossen, E. lon. 15. 30. lat. 52. 5. a town of Silesia in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Culm, E. lon. 19. lat. 53. a city of Prussia 50 miles south of Dantzick.

Custrin, E. lon. 15. lat. 52. 40. a city of Brandenburg in Germany, on the river Oder, 45 miles east of Berlin.

Czassaw, E. lon. 15. 8. lat. 49. 50. a town of Bohemia in Germany, 33 miles south east of Prague.

D.

DALEM, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 50. 47. a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, belonging to the Dutch.

Dam, E. lon. 15. lat. 53. 30. a town of Pomerania in Germany, on the Oder, subject to the king of Prussia.

Dam-

Damgarten, E. lon. 12. 45. lat. 54. 30. a town of Swedish Pomerania, on the Baltic sea, 20 miles west of Stralsund.

Damme, E. lon. 3. 10. lat. 51. 15. a fortress in Dutch Flanders, near Burges.

Daneburg, E. lon. 11. 20. lat. 53. 25. a city of Lower Saxony in Germany, in the dutchy of Luneburg.

Danzick, E. lon. 19. lat. 54. the capital of the kingdom of Prussia, upon the river Vistula, near the Baltic sea. It is a kind of free city, under the protection of the king of Poland.

Danube, one of the very largest rivers in Europe. It rises in Suabia, in Germany, and falls into the Black sea.

Darmstadt, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 49. 45. the capital of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Germany, 15 miles south of Franckfort, subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Delmenhurst, E. lon. 8. lat. 53. 25. a city of Germany, in Westphalia, near Bremen, subject to the king of Denmark.

Dendermond, E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 51. 10. a fortified town of the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Scheld, subject to the house of Austria.

Deffaw, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 51. 50. a city of Upper Saxony, on the river Elb, in Germany, subject to the prince of Anhalt-Deffaw.

Deft.

Detmold, E. lon. 8. 35. lat. 52. a town of Westphalia, in Germany.

Dettingen, E. lon. 8. 45. lat. 50. 8. a village in the county of Hanau, in Germany. Near this place the allied army, commanded by the king of England, gain'd a victory over the French in the year 1743.

Deux Ponts, or *Zwei Brucken*, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 49. 25. a city in the palatinate of the Upper Rhine, in Germany.

Diepholz, E. lon. 8. lat. 53. a town of Westphalia in Germany, subject to the elector of Hanover.

Diers, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 50. 28. a town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, 20 miles north of Mentz, subject to the prince of Orange.

Dillemburg, E. lon. 8. 8. lat. 50. 45. a town of Hesse in Germany, subject to the house of Nassau.

Dinant, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 50. 18. a town in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Maes.

Demitz, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 53. 27. a town of Mecklenburg, in Germany, on the river Elb, 30 miles south of Swerin.

Dortmund, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 51. 25. a city of Westphalia in Germany, on the river Emster: a sovereign state.

Donay,

Donay, E. lon. 3. lat. 50. 25. a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders.

Dresden, E. lon. 13. 36. lat. 51. capital of the electorate of Saxony. A large and beautiful city, in which the present king of Poland generally resided, till he was driven out, at the beginning of the present war, by the king of Prussia, from whom it was, last year, retaken by the Austrians, in whose possession it will probably not long remain. It stands upon the river Elbe.

Duderstadt, E. lon. 10. 8. lat. 51. 30. a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, subject to the elector of Mentz.

Duisburg, E. lon. 6. 12. lat. 51. 22. a city of Westphalia in Germany, near the Rhine, subject to the king of Prussia.

Dunkirk, E. lon. 2. 20. lat. 51. a port town of French Flanders, on the English channel, 20 miles east of Calais.

Duren, E. lon. 6. 12. lat. 50. 45. a town in the dutchy of Juliers, in Germany, belongs to the elector Palatine.

Dusseldorf, E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 51. 15. a city of Westphalia, in Germany, on the river Rhine, 20 miles north of Cologne, subject to the elector Palatine.

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ECKEREN, E. lon. 4. 14. lat. 51. 23. a small town in the Austrian Netherlands, 4 miles north of Antwerp. Here the French, after an obstinate battle, were beat by the Dutch in 1703.

Eckternac, E. lon. 6. 25. lat. 49. 55. a town in the Austrian Netherlands, 20 miles north east of Luxemburg.

Egra, E. lon. 12. 22. lat. 50. 10. a city of Bohemia, 75 miles west of Prague, subject to the house of Austria.

Eisfeld, E. lon. 7. 36. lat. 50. 6. a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Rhine, 6 miles north west of Mentz, subject to the elector of Mentz.

Einbeck, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 51. 50. a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, subject to the elector of Hanover.

Eisenach, E. lon. 12. lat. 51. 45. a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany.

Elbe, a large river of Germany, which rises in Silesia, and falls into the German sea.

Elbing, E. lon. 20. lat. 54. 15. a town in the kingdom of Prussia, on the Baltic sea, subject to the crown of Poland.

Elbogen,

Elbogen, E. lon. 12. 35. lat. 50. 20. a town of Bohemia, in Germany, on the river Eger.

Eltz, E. lon. 9. 35. lat. 52. 15. a town of the bishoprick of Hildesheim, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

Emden, E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 53. 40. a sea port city of Westphalia, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Emmeric, E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 51. 48. a town of Westphalia, in Germany, in the duchy of Cleve, subject to the king of Prussia.

Em, a river of Germany, which rises in the bishoprick of Paderborn, and falls into the German sea at Emden.

Engers, E. lon. 7. 16. lat. 50. 35. a town in the electorate of Tiers, in Germany, on the Rhine.

Euskirchen, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 50. 35. a town in the duchy of Juliers, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Erfurt, a town of Thuringia in Upper Saxony in Germany.

Erie lake, between 80 and 87 degrees of west lon. and 41 and 42 north lat. west of Pennsylvania, in North America. It has a communication with lake Ontario, by the strait of Niagara.

Erkelenz, E. lon. 6. lat. 51. a town in the duchy of Juliers, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Er-

Erbach, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 49. 42. a town of Franconia in Germany.

Eschwegen, E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 51. 17. a town of Hesse in Germany, subject to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

Essen, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 54. a town in the county of Emden, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Essen, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 51. 22. a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 10 miles north east of Dusseldorp.

Eysnach, E. lon. 10. 12. lat. 51. a town of Thuringia in Upper Saxony, in Germany, 36 miles west of Erfurt.

F.

F *AIRFIELD*, W. lon. 72. lat. 41. a town of New England, in the province of Connecticut, near the coast.

Falkenburg, E. lon. 16. 5. lat. 53. 35. a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Fexom, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 50. 50. a village of the bishoprick of Liege, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Florence, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 43. 30 the capital city of Tuscany in Italy, subject to the present emperor of Germany, as grand duke of Tuscany.

Fluss-

Flushing, E. lon. 3. 25. lat. 51. 30. a port town of Zeland, in the United Provinces. 'Tis a place of considerable trade.

Fountenay, E. lon. 3. 20. lat. 50. 35. a town of Helnault, in the Austrian Netherlands, 3 miles from Tournay, famous for the battle fought between the Allies and the French, in 1745.

Forchaim, E. lon. 11. lat. 49. 38. a town of Franconia, in Germany, subject to the bishop of Bamberg.

Francfort, E. lon. 7. 38. lat. 50. 18. a city in the landgraviate of Hesse, in Germany, on the river Maine. It is an imperial or free city, but at present unfortunately in possession of the French. Here the electors assemble when they chuse an emperor. By way of distinction, it is usually called Francfort on the Maine.

Francfort, on the Oder, E. lon. 15. lat. 52. 21. a city of Brandenburg, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia, near which was lately fought an obstinate battle between the Prussians and the Russians.

Franconia, a circle of the empire in the center of Germany.

Frankenstein, E. lon. 7. 35. lat. 49. 20. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine in Germany.

Franflat, E. lon. 16. 45. lat. 51. 46. a town of Silesia in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Fre

Fredenberg, E. lon. 8. lat. 51. 10. a town of Westphalia, in Germany.

Frederica, W. lon. 81. 30. lat. 31. a town of Georgia in North America, on the island of St. Simons, built and fortified by general Oglethorp.

Freundenburg, E. lon. 8. lat. 51. 12. a city of Westphalia, in Germany.

Freystat, E. lon. 17. 55. lat. 50. a town of Silesia, in Germany.

Friedburg, E. lon. 13. 35. lat. 50. 55. a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 9 miles S. W. of Dresden, belonging to the elector of Saxony, but now in the possession of the king of Prussia.

Friedburg, E. lon. 11. 55. lat. 51. 20. a town of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany.

Friedburg, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 50. 20. a town of Hesse, in Germany.

Friewalt, E. lon. 14. 25. lat. 51. 41. a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Fritular, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 51. 5. a town of Hesse, in Germany.

Frontigniac, W. lon. 77. lat. 43. 20. a fort on the river St. Lawrence, in North America.

Fulda, E. lon. 9. 35. lat. 50. 34. a town of Hesse, in Germany, lately surprized by the hereditary prince of Brunswick.

G.

GARDELEBEN, E. lon. 11. 45. lat. 52. 40. a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Gelenhausen, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 50. 15. a town of Hesse, in Germany.

Gemblours, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 50. 30. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 10 miles N. W. of Namur.

Gemund, E. lon. 6. 15. lat. 50. 34. a town of the dutchy of Juliers, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Gemund, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 50. 8. a town of Franconia, in Germany.

Genep, E. lon. 5. 30. lat. 51. 40. a town of Cleves, in Germany.

Geneva, E. lon. 6. lat. 46. 20. a republick in the duchy of Savoy, on the lake of Geneva, in alliance with the protestant cantons of Switzerland.

Genoa, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 44. 30. a republick of Italy, on the Mediterranean sea.

Georgia, an English plantation in North America.

Geraw, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 49. 50. a town of Hesse-Darmstat, in Germany.

Gir.

Germershiem, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 49. 12. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, subject to France.

Gertrudenburg, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 51. 40. a town in Holland, subject to the prince of Orange.

Gewer, E. lon. 7. 16. lat. 50. 15. a town of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, subject to the prince of Hesse-Rhinefeld.

Ghent, E. lon. 3. 36. lat. 51. a city of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of Flanders.

Ghilian, St. E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 50. 30. a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands.

Gibraltar, W. lon. 6. lat. 36. a sea port town in the province of Andalusia, in Spain, subject to England.

Giesen, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 50. 35. a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany, at present subject to a French garrison, but will soon be in the possession of prince Ferdinand.

Glatz, E. lon. 16. 8. lat. 50. 25. a city of Silesia, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Glogaw, E. lon. 16. 8. lat. 51. 40. a city of Silesia, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Glogaw-klein, E. lon. 17. 20. lat. 50. 20. a town of Silesia, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Geldberg, E. lon. 16. lat. 51. 6. a town of Silesia, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Gelnaw, E. lon. 15. 7. lat. 51. 40. a town of Pomerania, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Geree, W. lon. 17. 40. lat. 15. a small island on the coast of Africa, lately taken by us from the French.

Gorlitz, E. lon. 15. 6. lat. 51. 12. a city of Lusatia, in Germany.

Goslar, E. lon. 10. 30. lat. 52. a city in the duchy of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, famous for silver and lead mines.

Gotha, E. lon. 10. 36. lat. 51. a city of Upper Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the duke of Sax-Gotha, brother to the dowager princess of Wales.

Göttingen, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 51. 32. a city of Lower Saxony, in Germany, subject to the elector of Hanover, and, till the present disturbance in those parts, was a very flourishing university.

Grabow, E. lon. 11. 36. lat. 53. 32. a town of the duchy of Mecklenburg, in Germany.

Grammont, E. lon. 3. 50. lat. 50. 55. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 17 miles S. E. of Ghent.

Granville, W. lon. 1. 35. lat. 48. 50. a sea port town of Normandy, in France, near the bay
of

of Cancale, where our troops landed last year, when they destroyed the shipping at St. Maloes.

Gravelin, E. lon. 2. lat. 50. 36. a sea port town of the French Netherlands, 12 miles S. W. of Dunkirk.

Grimberg, E. lon. 6. 35. lat. 49. 40. a town in the electorate of Trier, in Germany.

Gripswald, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 54. 15. a town of Swedish Pomerania, in Germany.

Greendale, E. lon. 4. 25. lat. 50. 45. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 6 miles S. E. of Brussels.

Grotska, E. lon. 17. lat. 50. 40. a city of Silesia, in Germany, 30 miles S. of Breslaw.

Grubenhagen, E. lon. 9. 36. lat. 51. 45. a town in the duchy of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

Guadalupe, W. lon. 61. lat. 16. 30. one of the largest of the Carribbee islands, in the Atlantic ocean; lately taken by us from the French.

Guernsey, an island in the English channel, on the coast of Normandy, subject to England.

Gustrow, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 54. a town of Mecklenburg, in Germany.

Gultskow, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 54. a town of Swedish Pomerania, in Germany.

Gisbarn, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 52. 50. a town in the duchy of Luneburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, subject to the elector of Hanover.

H.

H *ADEMAR*, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 50. 26. a town in the county of Nassau, of the Upper Rhine, in Germany.

Hague, E. lon. 4. lat. 52. 10. a town of Holland, where the States General assemble, and the Stadholder, and foreign ministers reside.

Halberstadt, E. lon. 11. 6. lat. 51. 55. a city of Lower Saxony, in Germany.

Halim, E. lon. 5. 5. lat. 51. 5. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 25 miles W. of Maestricht.

Hall, E. lon. 12. 5. lat. 51. 35. a city of Upper Saxony, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Ham, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 51. 35. a town of Westphalia, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Hamburg, E. lon. 9. 40. a large city, in the duchy of Holstein, on the river Elbe, in Germany. It is a free state, under the protection of the emperor, and is a port of very considerable trade.

Hame.

Hamelin, E. lon. 9. 12. lat. 52. 15. a town in the duchy of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, subject to the elector of Hanover.

Hammond, E. lon. 5. 32. lat. 51. 20. a town in the bishoprick of Liege, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Hanau, E. lon. 8. 45. lat. 50. 12. capital city of the county of Hanau, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany.

Hanover, E. lon. 9. 45. lat. 52. 32. a city of Lower Saxony, in Germany, capital of the king of England's German dominions.

Harburg, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 51. 57. a port town in the duchy of Luneburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

Harfleur, E. lon. 15. min. lat. 49. 30. a port town of Normandy on the coast of France, near the mouth of the river Seine.

Harlebeck, E. lon. 3. 15. lat. 50. 50. a town in the Austrian Netherlands, on the river Lys.

Hartford, W. lon. 71. 15. lat. 42. a town in the province of Connecticut, in New England, in North America.

Hasselt, E. lon. 5. 22. lat. 51. a town in the bishoprick of Liege, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Havel, a river of Brandenburg, in Germany, which falls into the Elbe below Havelburg.

Havelburg, E. lon. 12. 44. lat. 53. a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Havre de Grace, E. lon. 10 min. lat. 49. 30. a town of Normandy on the coast of France, at the mouth of the river Seine.

Hayn, E. lon. 16. 5. lat. 51. 17. a town of Silesia, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Haynault, a province of the Netherlands; the north part subject to the house of Austria, and the south to France.

Heidelberg, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 49. 20. capital city of the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, remarkable for the great ton, which holds 800 hog-heads.

Heila, E. lon. 19. lat. 54. 30. a port town of Regal Prussia, subject to Poland.

Helena, St. W. lon. 6. 30. S. lat. 16. an island in the Atlantic ocean, belonging to the English East India company.

Helmstat, E. lon. 11. 15. lat. 52. 20. a town of the duchy of Brunswiek, in Germany, subject to the duke of Brunswiek.

Henneburg, E. lon. 10. 27. lat. 50. 40. a town of Franconia, in Germany.

Herk, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 51. a town in the bishoprick of Liege, in Germany.

Her-

Herſtal, E. lon. 5. 36. lat. 50. 42. a town of the biſhoprick of Liege, in Germany.

Herwerden, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 52. 12. a town of Weſtphalia, in Germany, ſubject to the king of Prussia.

Hever, E. lon. 4. 36. lat. 51. a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, 14 miles eaſt of Bruſſels.

Heylingenſtat, E. lon. 10. lat. 51. 27. a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 26 miles E. of Caſſel, ſubject to the elector of Mentz.

Hildeſheim, E. lon. 10. lat. 52. 17. capital of the biſhoprick of Hildeſheim, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

Herchfeld, E. lon. 9. 32. lat. 50. 47. a city of Heſſe Caſſel, in Germany, 34 miles ſouth of Caſſel.

Hirſburg, E. lon. 15. 50. lat. 50. 50. a town of Sileſia, in Germany.

Hochſtet, E. lon. 10. 25. lat. 48. 42. a town of Swabia, in Germany, on the river Danube, famous for the victory gain'd by the duke of Marlborough over the French the 2d of Auguſt, 1704.

Holſtein, a duchy of Germany, in Lower Saxony.

Homburg, E. lon. 7. 6. lat. 49. 20. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Humberg, E. lon. 8. 24. lat. 50. 20. a town of Heſſe, in Germany, 10 miles north of Franckfort.

Honfleur, E. lon. 15. min. lat. 49. 24. a town of Normandy, on the coast of France, near the mouth of the Seine.

Hoye, E. lon. 9. lat. 53. 5. a town of Westphalia, in Germany, subject to the elector of Hanover.

Hudson's Bay, W. lon. 80. N. lat. 56. in the north part of Canada, in North America, where the Hudson's bay company have several forts and settlements.

J.

JABLUNKA, E. lon. 18. lat. 49. 37. a town of Silesia in Germany.

Jagendorf, E. lon. 17. 6. lat. 50. 8. a city of Silesia, in Germany.

Jamaica, between 70 and 79 deg. of W. lon. and 17 and 18 deg. of N. lat. an island of America, in the Atlantic ocean, subject to Great Britain.

Jaromits, E. lon. 15. 32. lat. 50. 20. a town of Bohemia, in Germany, 25 miles S. W. of Glatz.

Jawer, E. lon. 16. 12. lat. 51. 8. a city of Silesia, in Germany, 25 miles West of Breslaw.

Jburg, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 52. 20. a town in the bishoprick of Osnabrug, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Idstein

Idstein, a town in the county of Nassau, of the Upper Rhine, in Germany.

Jena, E. lon. 11. 44. lat. 51. a city of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany; an university, subject to the duke of Saxe-Weimar.

Jersey, W. lon. 2. 20. lat. 49. 20. an island in the English channel, near the coast of France, subject to Great Britain.

Jersey, New, W. lon. 75. lat. 92. 40. a province of North America, subject to England.

Jever, E. lon. 7. 5. lat. 53. 50. a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 16 miles N. E. of Embden.

Illinois Lake, W. lon. 90. lat. 43. in Canada, in North America.

Ingelshiem, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 50. a town in the Palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, subject to the elector Palatine.

John, St. W. lon. 65. lat. 47. an island in the bay of St. Lawrence, in North America.

Iroquois, or the five Indian Nations, bounded on the North by Canada, by New York and Pennsylvania, by Lake Ontario on the West. They are now in alliance with the English.

Isenach, E. lon. 10. 12. lat. 51. a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 31 miles west of Erfurt.

Iffel, a river of Germany, which rises in Westphalia, and falls into the *Zuider* sea.

Juliers, Duchy, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany.

Juliers, E. lon. 6. lat. 50. 55. capital of the duchy of Juliers.

K.

K *Eiferluteran*, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 49. 25. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Keiserwaert, E. lon. 6. 8. lat. 51. 20. a strong town on the Rhine, in the duchy of Berg, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Kempen, E. lon. 6. lat. 51. 20. a town in the electorate of Cologne, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany.

Kerpen, E. lon. 6. 20. lat. 50. 45. a town in the duchy of Juliers, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Kiel, E. lon. 10. lat. 54. 32. a city of the duchy of Holstein, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

Klattau, E. lon. 13. 30. lat. 49. 25. a town of Bohemia, in Germany, 46 miles S. W. of Prague.

Koenigsberg, E. lon. 15. lat. 53. a town of Brandenburg, in Germany.

Koen-

Koenigsburg, capital of Prussia, a considerable port on the Baltic sea.

Koenigsgratz, E. lon. 15. 25. lat. 50. 15. a city of Bohemia, in Germany, 52 miles east of Prague.

Koenigsheven, E. lon. 10. 35. lat. 50. 26. a town of Franconia, 25 miles N. W. of Bamberg.

Koenigstein, E. lon. 13. 46. lat. 50. 45. a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, on the river Elbe, 14 miles S. of Dresden. A very strong fortification.

Krumlaw, E. lon. 16. lat. 49. a town of Moravia, in Bohemia, in Germany.

Kuttensburg, E. lon. 15. lat. 49. 55. a town of Bohemia, in Germany, 30 miles E. of Prague.

L.

L *ABIAU*, E. lon. 22. 15. lat. 55. a town of Prussia, on the Baltic sea.

Ladenburg, E. lon. 8. 26. lat. 49. 25. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Landen, E. lon. 5. lat. 50. 45. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 20 miles N. of Namur.

Landercey, E. lon. 3. 25. lat. 50. 5. a town of the French Netherlands, 18 miles East of Cambray.

Land-

Landsberg, E. lon. 15. 32. lat. 52. 46. a town of Brandenburg, in Germany.

Lauda, a town in the bishoprick of Wartsburg, in Franconia, in Germany.

Lawenburg, a city in the duchy of Launburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

Lebus, E. lon. 15. lat. 52. 30. a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, 43 miles east of Berlin.

Lechnitz, E. lon. 6. 35. lat. 50. 40. a town in the electorate of Cologne, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany.

Lecluse, E. lon. 1. lat. 50. 20. a town of the French Netherlands, 5 miles south of Daway.

Leghorn, a port town of Tuscany, in Italy, E. lon. 11. lat. 43. 30.

Leipsc, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 51. 20. a city of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 42 miles N. W. of Dresden; an university, belonging to the elector of Saxony, but now in possession of the king of Prussia.

Lemgow, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 25. 50. a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 20 miles north of Paterborne.

Lens, E. lon. 2. 45. lat. 50. 26. a town of the French Netherlands, 8 miles north of Arras.

Lessines, E. lon. 3. 45. lat. 50. 53. a town of Hainault in the Austrian Netherlands.

Le-

Levant, the east part of the Mediterranean sea.

Leutmeritz, E. lon. 14. lat. 50. 28. a city on the river Elbe, in Bohemia, in Germany, 25 miles north of Prague.

Lewisbourg, W. lon. 61. 30. lat. 46. 50. capital of the island of Cape Breton, in North America, taken from the French anno 1745, given up at the peace, and retaken in 1759, never to be restored.

Leyna, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse, runs thro' the territories of Brunswie and Hanover, and falls into the river Aller.

Lhon river, rises in Hesse-Cassel, and falls into the Rhine, opposite to Coblenz.

Libaw, E. lon. 21. lat. 56. 40. a port town of Courland, in Poland, on the Baltic sea.

Lieb, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 50. 28. a town of Hesse, in Germany, 18 miles north of Franckfort.

Lichtenberg, E. lon. 12. lat. 56. 26. a town of Franconia, in Germany.

Lichtenfels, E. lon. 11. 10. lat. 50. 20. a town on the Maine, in Franconia, in Germany.

Liechenau, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 49. 20. a town of Franconia, in Germany, subject to the city of Nuremberg.

Liege, E. lon. 5. 35. lat. 50. 40. capital of the bishoprick of Liege, in Westphalia, in Germany,

a fine city, full of priests. The bishop is an absolute prince, with a revenue of £. 150,000 a year.

Lignitz, E. lon. 16. 16. lat. 51. 15. a city of Silesia, in Germany. 26 miles N. W. of Breslaw.

Lillo, E. lon. 4. 6. lat. 51. 25. a town of Dutch Brabant, on the river Scheld, 10 miles north of Antwerp.

Limburg, E. lon. 6. 5. lat. 50. 3. 5. capital city of the duchy of Limburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, subject to the empress, and famous for stinking cheese.

Limpurg, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 50. 25. a town in the electorate of Triers, in Germany.

Lindensfels, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 49. 36. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Lingen, E. lon. 7. lat. 52. 45. a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 40 miles N. of Munster.

Lints, E. lon. 6. 50. lat. 50. 35. a town of the electorate of Cologne, in Germany.

Lipstat, E. lon. 8. lat. 51. 40. capital city of the county of Lippe, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Lisbon, E. lon. 9. 25. lat. 38. 45. capital city of the kingdom of Portugal.

Loemel, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 30 miles E. of Antwerp, E. lon. 5. 5. lat. 51. 21.

Loets, E. lon. 5. 10. lat. 50. 50. a town of the bishoprick of Liege, in Germany.

Lora,

Lera, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 51. 30. a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany.

Louvain, E. lon. 4. 30. lat. 51. a city of the Austrian Netherlands, 15 miles N. E. of Brussels.

Luben, E. lon. 14. 24. lat. 52. a town of Lusatia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, belonging to the elector of Saxony.

Luben, E. lon. 16. 20. lat. 51. 25. a town of Silesia, in Germany, 20 miles N. W. of Breslaw, subject to the king of Prussia.

Lunden, E. lon. 8. 44. lat. 54. 45. a town in the duchy of Holstein, in Germany.

Luneburg, E. lon. 10. 20. lat. 53. 34. capital city of the duchy of Luneburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, 40 miles north of Zel.

Lusatia, a province of Upper Saxony, in Germany, subject to the elector of Saxony.

Lutter, E. lon. 10. 6. lat. 52. a town of the bishopric of Hildesheim, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

Lutzen, E. lon. 12. 30. lat. 51. 21. a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 10 miles W. of Leipzig. Here the great Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Germans, but lost his life, anno 1632.

Luxemburg, E. lon. 6. 7. lat. 49. 46. capital city of the duchy of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands.

Lyeffe,

Leff, E. lon. 4. lat. 50. 15. a town in the province of Hainault.

M.

M *A A R*, a river of Germany, which rises in Burgundy, and running through Lorrain, and the Netherlands, falls into the German sea, near the Briel.

Maestricht, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 50. 54. a town of Brabant, in the Netherlands, belonging to the Dutch.

Maesick, E. lon. 5. 45. lat. 51. 10. a town in the bishoprick of Liege, in Germany.

Magdeburg, E. lon. 12. lat. 52. 15. the capital city of the duchy of Magdeburg, in Germany, 60 miles west of Berlin.

Maine, a river in Germany, which rising in Franconia, falls into the Rhine at Mentz.

Malmedy, E. lon. 6. 6. lat. 50. 30. a town of the bishoprick of Liege, in Germany.

Malo, St. W. lon. 2. lat. 48. 40. a town of Britany, on the coast of France, where we burnt near a hundred sail of ships, in the year 1758.

Manderscheit, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 50. 20. a town of the electorate of Triers, in Germany.

Man-

Mannheim, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 49. 30. a city in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, where the elector palatine usually resides.

Manisfeld, E. lon. 11. 45. lat. 51. 25. capital of the county of Mansfeld, in Upper Saxony, in Germany.

Mardite, E. lon. 2. 20. lat. 51. a port town of French Flanders, 3 miles west of Dunkirk.

Margentheim, E. lon. 9. 40. lat. 49. 30. a town of Franconia, in Germany, subject to the grand master of the Teutonic order.

Mar'enburg, E. lon. 4. 25. lat. 50. 10. a town of the province of Hainault, in the French Netherlands.

Mar'enburg, E. lon. 19. lat. 54. a town of Polish Prussia, 20 miles S. E. of Dantzic.

Mar'burg, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 50. 40. a city of Hesse, in Germany, subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

Marsilles, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 43. 15. a city on the coast of Provence, in France, on a bay of the Mediterranean sea.

Maryland, between 74 and 78 deg. of W. lon. and 38 and 40 of N. lat. one of the British plantations in North America. Its chief produce is tobacco.

Mecklenburg, a duchy of Lower Saxony, in Germany.

Mel-

Meldorp, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 54. 40. a town in the duchy of Holstein, in Germany.

Melle, E. lon. 7. 50. lat. 52. 25. a town in the bishoprick of Osnabrug, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Melnick, E. lon. 14. 5. lat. 50. 20. a town of Bohemia, in Germany, 20 miles north of Prague.

Mentz, E. lon. 8. lat. 50. the capital city of the electorate of Mentz, upon the Rhine, 20 miles W. of Frankfort.

Meppen, E. lon. 7. lat. 52. 52. a city of Westphalia, in Germany, in the bishoprick of Munster.

Mersburg, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 51. 25. a city of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 20 miles N. W. of Leipfic.

Mississippi river, a large river of North America, which rises in Canada, and falls into the gulph of Mexico.

Metz, E. lon. 6. lat. 49. 15. a city of Lorrain in Germany, subject to France.

Meurs, E. lon. 6. 6. lat. 51. 20. a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, in Germany, on the Rhine.

Miltenberg, E. lon. 9. lat. 49. 45. a town of Franconia, in Germany.

Minden, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 52. 22. a city of Westphalia, in Germany, where in the year 1759, Prince

Prince Ferdinand entirely routed a superior French army, and made them skip above 100 miles backwards, without stopping to look behind them. In this battle six English regiments of foot behaved gloriously; but the commander in chief of the English troops, behaved like a ———, and was accordingly sent home, and stript of all his military employments, which were many and profitable.

Mittau, E. lon. 24. lat. 56. 40. the capital of the duchy of Courland, in the kingdom of Poland.

Mohawk-country, in North America, one of the five nations, in alliance with the English.

Mollen, E. lon. 10. 30. lat. 54. a town of the duchy of Launburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

Molwitz, E. lon. 16. 45. lat. 50. 25. a town of Silesia, in Germany, 40 miles S. of Breslaw. Near this place the Prussians defeated the Austrians in the year 1741.

Mons, E. lon. 3. 33. lat. 50. 35. capital of the province of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands.

Montreal, W. lon. 75. lat. 46. a town of Canada in North America, 100 miles S. of Quebec.

Montroyal, E. long. 6. 50. lat. 50. 20. a town in the electorate of Triers, in Germany.

Montserrat, W. lon. 62. lat. 17. one of the least of the Carribbee islands, in America, subject to England.

Moravia,

Moravia, a province in the kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany.

Mosbach, E. lon. 9. lat. 49. 25. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Moselle, a river of Germany which rises in Lorrain, runs through the electorate of Triers, and falls into the Rhine at Coblenz.

Muldaw, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Austria, and falls into the Elbe at Melnick.

Mulhausen, E. lon. 10. 20. lat. 51. 15. a town of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany.

Mullerast, E. lon. 14. 45. lat. 52. 15. a town of Brandenburg, in Germany.

Munich, E. lon. 11. 32. lat. 48. 5. the capital of the electorate of Bavaria, in Germany.

Munster, E. lon. 7. 10. lat. 52. the capital of the bishoprick of Munster, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Munster-Meinfelt, E. lon. 7. lat. 50. 15. a town in the electorate of Triers.

Munsterberg, E. lon. 16. 40. lat. 50. 35. a town of Silesia, in Germany.

N.

NAMUR, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 50. 30. a strong city of the Austrian Netherlands.

Nantucket, W. lon. 70. lat. 41. an island on the coast of New England, in North America.

Naples, E. lon. 15. lat. 41. capital of the kingdom of Naples, in Italy.

Nassau, E. lon. 7. 25. lat. 50. 20. the capital of the county of Nassau, in Hesse, in Germany.

Naumburg, E. lon. 12. 50. lat. 15. capital city of the county of Saxe-Naumburg, in Upper Saxony, in Germany.

Neisse, E. lon. 16. 45. lat. 50. 25. a town of Silesia, in Germany, 40 miles south of Breslaw.

Netherlands, situated between 2 and 7 deg. of E. lon. and 50. and 53. 30. min. of N. lat. comprehending in all 17 provinces, 7 of which are now called the United Provinces, or Holland, and are possess'd by the Dutch; the other ten (except Artois, part of Flanders, Hainalt, and the Cambresis) are subject to the House of Austria, and are called the Austrian Netherlands. Artois, part of Flanders, Hainalt, and the Cambresis, are subject to France, and are called the French Netherlands.

Newstat, E. lon. 9. 20. lat. 52. 40. a town of the electorate of Hanover, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

New-

Newfoundland, W. lon. 58. N. lat. 50. a large island in North America, subject to England.

Newport, E. lon. 2. 40. lat. 51. 15. a port town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands.

Neustat, E. lon. 8. lat. 49. 20. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Niagara, W. lon. 80. lat. 41. a fort of Canada, in North America, near the lake Ontario.

Nienhuis, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 51. 40. a town of Westphalia, in Germany.

Niestat, E. lon. 14. 15. lat. 52. 45. a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, 25 miles N. E. of Berlin.

Nivelle, E. lon. 4. 15. lat. 50. 40. a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands.

Norden, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 53. 40. a port town in the county of Emden, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Northausen, E. lon. 10. 50. lat. 51. 40. a town of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany.

Northeim, E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 51. 40. a town of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

Nuremburg, E. lon. 11. lat. 49. 30. a large and populous city in Franconia, in Germany.

Nuss, E. lon. 6. 8. lat. 51. 10. a town in the electorate of Cologne, in Germany.

O.

OBERSTEIN, E. lon. 7. lat. 49. 30. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Oberwesel, E. lon. 7. 10. lat. 50. 10. a town in the electorate of Triers, in Germany.

Ochsenfurt, E. lon. 10. lat. 49. 40. a town of Franconia, in Germany.

Oder, a river of Germany, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, in Hungary, and running through Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania, falls into the Baltick sea.

Oder, lon. 17. 15. lat. 49. 45. a town of Silesia, in Germany.

Odenberg, E. lon. 17. 45. lat. 50. 6. a town of Silesia, in Germany.

Odernheim, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 49. 45. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Osfeld, a town of Magdeburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

Offenbach, E. lon. 8. 35. lat. 50. 5. a town of Germany, on the river Maine, 10 miles E. of Frankfort.

Oldenburg, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 33. 35. a city of Westphalia, in Germany, subject to the king of Denmark.

K

Oldendrop,

Oldendorp, E. lon. 9. lat. 52. 15. a town of Westphalia, in Germany.

Oleron, W. lon. 1. 20. lat. 46. an island of France, in the bottom of the bay of Biscay.

Olmutz, a city of Moravia, in Bohemia, in Germany.

Ols, E. lon. 17. lat. 51. 20. a town of Silesia, in Germany, 10 miles N. of Breslaw.

Olshitz, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 50. 30. a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany.

Omers, St. E. lon. 2. 20. lat. 50. 45. a city of the French Netherlands, 20 miles S. of Dunkirk.

Ommenburg, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 50. 40. a town of Hesse, in Germany, 5 miles E. of Marburg.

Ontario, or *Frontenac*, a lake in North America, W. lon. 79. lat. 41.

Oppelen, E. lon. 17. 25. lat. 50. 45. a town of Silesia, in Germany.

Oppenheim, E. lon. 8. lat. 49. 50. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Orlamund, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 50. 50. a town of Thuringia, in Germany.

Ossy, E. lon. 6. lat. 51. 30. a town of Cleves, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Osnabrug,

Osnabrug, E. lon. 7. 40. lat. 52. 30. a city of Westphalia, in Germany.

Ostend, E. lon. 2. 45. lat. 51. 15. a port town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands.

Oswego, W. lon. 78. lat. 44. 20. a town of the Iroquois, on the west side of Lake Ontario.

Oudenarde, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 50. 55. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, near which the French were totally defeated by the duke of Marlborough anno 1708.

Oudenburg, E. lon. 2. 50. lat. 51. 15. a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands, 5 miles S. E. of Ostend.

P.

Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, that which separates Asia from America.

Paderborn, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 51. 25. capital of the bishoprick of Paderborn, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Palatinate of the Rhine, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, is surrounded by Mentz, Triers, Franconia, Swabia, Alsatia, and Lorrain, subject chiefly to the elector Palatine.

Papenheim, E. lon. 11. lat. 48. 55. a town of Franconia, in Germany, 30 miles S. of Nuremberg.

Paris, E. lon. 2. 25. lat. 48. 50. metropolis of the kingdom of France.

Pecquencour, E. lon. 3. 10. lat. 50. 25. a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands.

Peine, E. lon. 10. 15. lat. 52. 35. a town in the Bishoprick of Hildesheim, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

Pekin, E. lon. 111. lat. 40. metropolis of the empire of China.

Pene, a river in Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

Penemunder, E. lon. 14. 10. lat. 54. 20. a town of Pomerania, at the mouth of the river Pene, subject to the king of Prussia.

Pensilvania, one of the English plantations in America, between 74 and 78 deg. W. lon. and 39 and 42 deg. of N. lat.

Pernes, E. lon. 2. 25. lat. 50. 30. a town in the province of Artois, in the French Netherlands.

Petersburg, E. lon. 31. lat. 60. the capital city of the empire of Russia.

Petersbagen, a town in the duchy of Minden, in Westphalia, in Germany, E. lon. 8. 40. lat. 52. 30. subject to the king of Prussia.

Pli-

Philadelphia, W. lon. 74. lat. 40. 50. the capital city of the province of Pennsylvania, in North America.

Philipsburg, E. lon. 8. 16. lat. 49. 10. a city in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Philipville, E. lon. 4. 25. lat. 50. 10. a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands.

Pilsen, E. lon. 13. 15. lat. 49. 40. a town of Bohemia, in Germany, subject to the house of Austria.

Piritz, E. lon. 15. 5. lat. 33. 5. a town of Pomerania, in Germany.

Placentia, W. lon. 56. lat. 48. a port town of Newfoundland, in North America.

Platzen, E. lon. 11. 5. lat. 50. 35. a town of Volgtland, in Upper Saxony, in Germany.

Plasse, E. lon. 18. 15. lat. 50. a town of Silesia, in Germany.

Podenstein, E. lon. 11. 35. lat. 49. 50. a town of Franconia, in Germany.

Pomerania, a province of the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany, divided by the river Pene, the territories east of which are subject to the king of Prussia, and those west of it to Sweden.

Port L'Orient, W. lon. 3. 15. lat. 47. 40. a port town of France, in the province of Britany, in the bay of Biscay.

Port Royal, W. lon. 77. lat. 17. 30. a port town in the island of Jamaica, in America.

Port Royal, W. lon. 80. lat. 31. 45. an island on the coast of South Carolina, in America.

Potsdam, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 52. 25. a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, 10 miles S. W. of Berlin, where the king of Prussia generally resides.

Prague, E. lon. 14. 20. lat. 50. the capital of Bohemia, in Germany.

Pyrmont, E. lon. 9. lat. 52. a city of Westphalia, in Germany.

Q

Q*uakenbrugg*, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 52. 15. a town in the bishoprick of Osnabrug, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Quebec, W. lon. 74. lat. 47. 35. the capital of Canada, in North America, lately taken by general Wolfe, in conjunction with admiral Saunders, and now in possession of the English, we hope never to be restored.

Quedlinburg, E. lon. 11. 15. lat. 51. 50. a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, 8 miles S. E. of Halberstat.

Quernfurt, E. lon. 12. lat. 51. 30. a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 12 miles S. E. of Mansfeld.

Quief-

Quesnoy, E. lon. 3. 35. lat. 50. 20. a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands.

R.

R*amillies*, E. lon. 4. 50. lat. 50. 46. a small town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, near which the duke of Marlborough, in 1706, totally defeated the French.

Ratisbr, E. lon. 17. 40. lat. 50. 10. a town of Bilefia, in Germany.

Ratisbon, E. lon. 12. 5. lat. 49. a free Imperial city of Bavaria, in Germany, where the diet of the empire usually assemble.

Rancune, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 50. 40. a village of the bishoprick of Liege, in Westphalia, in Germany, remarkable on account of a battle between the French and the Allies, in the year 1746.

Ravenburg, E. lon. 8. lat. 52. 15. a town of Westphalia, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Rebel, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 53. 30. a town of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

Renti, E. lon. 2. 5. lat. 50. 35. a town of Artois, in the French Netherlands.

Rhe, W. lon. 1. 30. lat. 46. 15. a little island on the coast of France, in the bay of Biscay, near Rochelle.

Rhineburg, E. lon. 6. lat. 51. 30. a town of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Cologne, in Germany.

Rhinefeld, E. lon. 7. 30. lat. 50. 15. capital of the county of Rhinefeld, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Rhine, Lower Circle, comprehends the palatinate, and the electorates of Mentz, Trier, and Cologne.

Rhine, a large river in Germany, which rises in Switzerland, and running north, falls into the German sea.

Rhine, Upper, comprehends Hesse, and the Wetteraw, in Germany.

Rhinezaßern, W. lon. 8. lat. 49. a town in the Palatinate, in Germany.

Rihnitz, E. lon. 12. 40. lat. 54. 20. a town of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

Rinteln, E. lon. 9. lat. 52. 15. a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 35 miles S. W. of Hanover.

Ritberg, E. lon. 8. lat. 51. 50. a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 35 miles S. E. of Munster.

Rochelle, W. lon. 1. 5. lat. 46. 5. a city and port town on the coast of France, in the bay of Biscay.

Roch-

Richfort, W. lon. 1. lat. 46. a port town of France in the province of Guienne, where the French keep great part of their naval stores, which Sir John Mordaunt, in 1757, ought to have destroyed.

Roor, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Hesse, and running through Westphalia, falls into the Rhine.

Roor, another river of Germany, which rises in the duchy of Juliers, and falls into the Maese at Roermond.

Roermond, E. lon. 5. 35. lat. 51. 20. a town in the province of Gelder, in the Netherlands.

Rolduc, E. lon. 6. 15. lat. 51. a town in the duchy of Limburg, in the Netherlands.

Rome, E. lon. 13. lat. 41. 45. capital of the Pope's dominions, in Italy.

Rostock, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 54. 20. a free city of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, on the Baltic sea.

Rotenburg, E. lon. 10. 5. lat. 49. 20. a town of Franconia, in Germany.

Rotenburg, E. lon. 9. lat. 53. 30. a town in the duchy of Verden, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

Rotenburg, E. lon. 9. 30. lat. 50. 55. a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany.

Rating, E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 49. 30. a town of Franconia, in Germany.

Rotterdam, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 51. a large city of the United Provinces.

S.

S*AGAN*, E. lon. 15. 35. lat. 51. 40. a town of Silesia, in Germany, 56 miles N. W. of Breslaw.

Sala, a river of Germany, which rising in Franconia, runs through Saxony, falls into the Elbe, near Dessau.

Sambre, a river of the Netherlands, which rises on the confines of Picardy, and passing through Hainalt, falls into the Maes at Namur.

Santen, E. lon. 6. lat. 51. 35. a town of the duchy of Cleves, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Sar, a river of Germany, which rises in Alsace, and falls into the Moselle, a little above Triers.

Sarbruck, E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 49. 20. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Sarburg, E. lon. 6. 15. lat. 49. 45. a town in the electorate of Triers, in Germany.

Sark, a small island between Guernsey and Jersey, on the coast of France, subject to England.

Savanna, W. lon. 81. 20. lat. 32. a town of Georgia, in North America, subject to Great Britain.

Saxenbagen, E. lon. 9. 5. lat. 52. 35. a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 20 miles N. W. of Hanover.

Saxony, Upper, contains the duchy of Saxony, the marquisate of Misnia, and Voigtland, the marquisate of Lusatia, the duchies of Hall, Merzburg, Naumburg, and Altemburg, the marquisate and electorate of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania.

Saxony, Lower, contains the duchies of Mecklenburg, Zell, Luneburg, Bremen, Holstein, Lawemburg, Brunswick, Hanover, Magdeburg, Halberstat, and the bishoprick of Hildesheim.

Scheld, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in the confines of Picardy, and falls in two different branches into the German sea.

Schenectida, W. lon. 72. 30. lat. 42. 30. a fortress on Hudson's river, in New York, in North America, subject to Great Britain.

Schenkenfhans, E. lon. 6. lat. 51. 50. a fortress on the Rhine, in the duchy of Cleves, in Westphalia, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Schoneck, E. lon. 6. 5. lat. 50. 15. a town in the electorate of Triers, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany.

Schwalbach, E. lon. 7. 50. lat. 50. 10. a town of the Wetteraw, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany.

Schwartzburg, E. lon. 11. 5. lat. 50. 45. a town of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany.

Schweidnitz, E. lon. 16. 25. lat. 50. 45. a town of Silesia, in Germany, 25 miles S. of Breslaw.

Sebourg, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 50. 25. a town of Hainalt, in the French Netherlands.

Steinsheim, E. lon. 10. 15. lat. 49. 40. a town of Franconia, in Germany.

Selingenstat, E. lon. 8. 55. lat. 50. 5. a town in the territory of Mentz, in Germany.

Senef, a town in the confines of Hainalt, in the Austrian Netherlands, E. lon. 4. 10. lat. 50. 25.

Senegal, a river of Negro land, in Africa, which discharges itself into the Atlantic ocean, in 16 deg. of north lat. The forts at the mouth of this river were taken from the French in 1758, and are now in our possession.

Senne, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Hainalt, and falls into the river Demer, below Mechlin.

Seyne, a river of France, which rises in Burgundy, and passing through Paris, falls into the British channel, between Hayre de Grace, and Honfleur.

Siegen, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 50. 45. a town of Nassau, in Hesse, in Germany.

Siegeberg, E. lon. 7. lat. 50. 40. a town in the duchy of Berg, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Silesia, is bounded by Brandenburg on the north, by Poland on the east, by Moravia, Bohemia, and Lusatia on the west: in possession of the king of Prussia.

Simeren, E. lon. 7. 5. lat. 50. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Sintflim, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 49. 10. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Sittart, E. lon. 6. lat. 51. 10. a town in the duchy of Juliers, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Smalkald, E. lon. 10. 30. lat. 50. 45. a town in the landgraviate of Hesse, in Germany.

Soest, E. lon. 7. 35. lat. 51. 40. a town in the county of Mark, in Westphalia, in Germany, subject to Prussia:

Soignies, E. lon. 4. lat. 50. 35. a town of Hainaut, in the Austrian Netherlands.

Solingen, E. lon. 6. 45. lat. 51. 5. a town in the duchy of Berg, in Westphalia, in Germany, subject to the elector Palatine.

Solms, E. lon. 8. 25. lat. 50. 40. a town of Hesse Cassel, in Germany, subject to its own count.

Soraw,

Soraw, E. lon. 15. 25. lat. 51. 40. a town of Lusatia, in Germany, belonging to the elector of Saxony.

Spa, E. lon. 5. 50. lat. 50. 30. a town in the bishoprick of Liege, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Spandau, E. lon. 13. 40. lat. 52. 35. a town of Brandenburg, in Germany. Here the king of Prussia confines his state prisoners.

Spiegelburg, E. lon. 9. 25. lat. 52. 5. a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 20 miles S. W. of Hildesheim.

Spire, E. lon. 8. 17. lat. 49. 15. an imperial or free city, on the Rhine, in the palatinate, in Germany.

Spirebach, E. lon. 8. lat. 49. 20. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Spree, a river of Germany, which rises in Bohemia, passes thro' Lusatia, and Brandenburg, and falls in the river Havel, below Berlin.

Sprotau, E. lon. 15. 45. lat. 51. 35. a town of Silesia, in Germany, 15 miles west of Glogau.

Stablo, E. lon. 6. lat. 50. 30. a town in the bishoprick of Liege, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Stade, E. lon. 9. lat. 54. a fortified town on the river Elbe, in the duchy of Bremen, subject to the elector of Hanover.

Stargard, E. lon. 15. 30. lat. 53. 30. a town of Pomerania, in Germany, 12 miles E. of Ste-tin, subject to the king of Prussia.

Staten island, W. lon. 72. 30. lat. 41. an island of the province of New York, near the mouth of Hudson's river, in North America, subject to Eng-land.

Steenkirk, a village of Hainalt, in the Austrian Netherlands, where king William was defeated by the French in the year 1692.

Stendel, E. lon. 12. 10. lat. 52. 45. a town of Brandenburg, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, sub-ject to the king of Prussia.

Stenford, E. lon. 7. lat. 52. 20. a town in the county of Bentheim, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Sternberg, E. lon. 15. 35. lat. 52. 30. a town of Brandenburg, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Stetin, E. lon. 14. 50. lat. 53. 30. capital city of the duchy of Pomerania, on the river Oder, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia. It is a port of considerable trade.

Stirum, E. lon. 6. 18. lat. 51. 25. a town in the duchy of Berg, in Germany, subject to the elector Palatine.

Storchem, E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 51. 10. a town on the river Maes, in the bishoprick of Liege, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Streck

Stockholm, E. lon. 18. lat. 59. 30. the capital city of the kingdom of Sweden.

Stockzow, E. lon. 18. 15. lat. 49. 40. a town on the river Vistula, in Silesia, in Germany.

Stolberg, E. lon. 11. 8. lat. 51. 45. a town of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany.

Stolpe, E. lon. 17. lat. 54. 35. a town of Pomerania, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Stralsund, E. lon. 13. 20. lat. 54. 25. a city on the Baltic sea, in Pomerania, in Germany, subject to Sweden.

Straßburg, E. lon. 7. 35. lat. 48. 40. the capital city of Alsace, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, subject to France.

Sunneberg, E. lon. 15. 10. lat. 52. 40. a town of Brandenburg, in Germany, 50 miles E. of Berlin.

Surat, E. lon. 72. 20. lat. 21. 30. a city and port of the hither India, in Asia, where the English East India company have a very considerable factory.

Susteren, E. lon. 5. 55. lat. 51. 10. a town of the duchy of Juliers, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Swerin, E. lon. 11. 30. lat. 54. capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

T.

TABOR, E. lon. 14. 30. lat. 49. 25. a town of Bohemia, in Germany.

Tangermund, a town on the river Elbe, E. lon. 12. 25. lat. 52. 40. in Brandenburg, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Taube, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, and falls into the Main at Wertheim.

Tecklenburg, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 52. 21. a city of Westphalia, in Germany.

Teschin, E. lon. 18. lat. 49. 50. a town of Silesia, in Germany.

Teyn, E. lon. 13. lat. 49. 30. a town of Bohemia, in Germany.

Thionville, E. lon. 6. lat. 49. 30. a town of Luxemburg, on the river Moselle, in Germany, subject to France.

Toulon, E. lon. 6. lat. 43. 5. a port town of France, on the coast of Provence, on the Mediterranean sea.

Thuringia, a landgravate of Upper Saxony, in Germany.

Tirlemont, E. lon. 4. 45. lat. 50. 55. a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands.

Tongres,

Tongres, E. lon. 5. 20. lat. 50. 55. a town of the bishoprick of Liege, in Germany.

Torgau, E. lon. 13. 10. lat. 51. 30. a town on the river Elbe, in Saxony, in Germany, 30 miles N. W. of Dresden.

Touraine, E. lon. 5. 10. lat. 50. 40. a town of the bishoprick of Liege, in Germany.

Tournay, E. lon. 3. 30. lat. 50. 35. a city on the river Scheld, of Flanders, in the Austrian Netherlands.

Trachenberg, E. lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 35. a town of Silesia, in Germany, 25 miles north of Breslaw.

Traerbach, E. lon. 6. 40. lat. 50. 5. a town on the river Moselle, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, subject to the elector Palatine.

Treptow, E. lon. 15. 30. lat. 54. a town on the coast of the Baltic sea, in Pomerania, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Triers, E. lon. 6. 10. lat. 49. 55. capital city of the electorate of Trlers, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Germany.

Troppau, E. lon. 17. 20. lat. 50. a city of Silesia, in Germany, 70 miles S. of Breslaw.

Turin, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 44. 50. capital of Piedmont, and of the king of Sardinia's dominions, in Italy.

V.

VACHA, E. lon. 10. lat. 50. 55. a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany.

Valenciennes, E. lon. 3. 25. lat. 50. 25. a city on the river Scheld, of Hainalt, in the French Netherlands, in Germany.

Uckermund, E. lon. 14. 20. lat. 53. 45. a town on the Baltic, in Pomerania, in Germany.

Vecht, E. lon. 7. 50. lat. 51. a town in the county of Diepholt, in Westphalia, in Germany.

Veldenz, E. lon. 6. 35. lat. 50. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Venice, capital of the Venetian dominions, in Italy, E. lon. 13. lat. 45. 40.

Vienna, E. lon. 16. 20. lat. 48. 20. the capital of the German empire.

Virginia, between 74. and 80. deg. of west lon. and 36. and 39. of north lat. one of the British American colonies.

Viset, E. lon. 5. 40. lat. 50. 35. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, 7 miles north of Liege.

Vistula, a large river of Poland, which rises at the south end of Silesia, and running through the frontiers of Poland, falls into the Baltic sea, near Dantzick.

Ulm, E. lon. 6. 35. lat. 50. 15. a town of the electorate of Triers, in Germany.

Ulm, E. lon. 10. 35. lat. 53. 15. a town in the duchy of Luneburg, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, subject to the elector of Hanover.

Unna, E. lon. 7. 15. lat. 51. 25. a town in the county of Mark, in Westphalia, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Usedom, an island in the Baltic sea, at the mouth of the river Oder, in Pomerania, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Utrecht, E. lon. 5. lat. 52. 5. capital of the province of Utrecht, in Holland.

W

W*ALCOURT*, E. lon. 4. 20. lat. 50. 20. a town in the bishoprick of Liege, in Germany.

Waldeck, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 51. 35. a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany.

Walkenreid, E. lon. 10. 45. lat. 51. 35. a town of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany.

Warburg, E. lon. 8. 50. lat. 51. 35. a town of Westphalia, in Germany, 20 miles S. E. of Paterborn.

Warnemunde, E. lon. 12. 15. lat. 54. 30. a port town of Mecklenburg, in Germany.

War-

Warsaw, E. lon. 21. 5. lat. 52. 15. capital of the kingdom of Poland.

Warta, a river of Poland, which falls into the Oder at Kustrin.

Wartenburg, E. lon. 17. 20. lat. 51. 20. a town of Silesia, in Germany.

Weilburg, E. lon. 9. 5. lat. 50. 30. a town in the county of Nassau, in Upper Saxony, in Germany.

Weimar, E. lon. 11. 25. lat. 51. a city of Thuringia, in Upper Saxony, in Germany, subject to the duke of Saxe-Weimar.

Weingarten, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 49. a town in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Weinheim, E. lon. 8. 30. lat. 49. 30. a town of the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Weisbaden, E. lon. 8. lat. 50. 6. a town in the county of Nassau, in Germany, 15 miles west of Franckfort, famous for its hot springs.

Weissenburg, E. lon. 7. 50. lat. 49. a town of Alsace, in Germany.

Weissenfeld, E. lon. 12. 10. lat. 51. 10. a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 17 miles S. W. of Leipzig.

Werben, E. lon. 12. 28. lat. 53. 5. a town of Brandenburg, in Germany.

Wer-

Werden, E. lon. 6. 30. lat. 51. 20. a town in the county of Mark, in Westphalia in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Werle, E. lon. 7. 20. lat. 51. 35. a town in the duchy of Munster, in Westphalia, in Germany, subject to the elector of Cologne.

Wesel, E. lon. 6. 5. lat. 51. 35. a city in the duchy of Cleves, in Westphalia, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Weser, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse, and running between Westphalia and Lower Saxony, passes by Minden, and Bremen, falls into the German Sea.

Weserburg, E. lon. 7. 45. lat. 50. 40. a town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany.

Westphalia, the north west circle of the empire of Germany, 200 miles in length, and about 150 in breadth.

Wetteravia, is the southern division of Hesse, in Germany, comprehending the counties of Hanau, and Nassau.

Wetzlar, E. lon. 8. 15. lat. 50. 30. a city of Wetteravia, in Germany. Here the supreme court of the empire is kept.

Wittenburg, E. lon. 13. 5. lat. 51. 50. a city of Upper Saxony, in Germany, 50 miles north of Dresden.

Wittenburg, E. lon. 12. 20. lat. 53. 20. a town of Brandenburg, in Germany.

Wolfsbuttle, E. lon. 10. 30. lat. 52. 20. a city in the duchy of Brunswick, in Lower Saxony, in Germany.

Wollin, an island of Pomerania, at the mouth of the Oder, in Germany, subject to the king of Prussia.

Worms, E. lon. 8. 5. lat. 49. 38. a city in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany.

Wurtsburg, E. lon. 9. 50. lat. 49. 45. a city of Franconia, in Germany, subject to its bishop.

Y.

YORK, *New*, one of the British colonies in North America. The city of New York lies in W. lon. 72. 30. lat. 41. on an island in the mouth of Hudson's river.

Z.

ZELL, E. lon. 10. lat. 52. 50. capital of the duchy of Zell, in Lower Saxony, in Germany, subject to the elector of Hanover.

Ziegenheim, E. lon. 9. lat. 50. 55. a town of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany.

Zeitz,

Zeitz, E. lon. 12. 20. lat. 51. a town of Upper Saxony, in Germany.

Zerbst, E. lon. 12. 35. lat. 52. a town of Anhalt, in Upper Saxony, in Germany.

Zittau, E. lon. 15. lat. 51. a town of Lusatia, in Germany.

Zwingenberg, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Germany.

F I N I S.